The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hesitation About Confirming Mr. Cameron's Nomination to Russia.

A Four Hours' Debate and no Conclusion.

Contracts for Arms to be Annulled.

REFORMS IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING

Over a Million Dollars Annually to be Saved to the Treasury.

Proposed Law for the Punishment of Frauds by Death.

Senator Lane's Right to his Seat Confirmed.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

HOSTILITY TO MR. CAMERON.

The Senate spent four hours to-day in secret session, all the time devoted to the nomination of Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia. An unexpected amount of hostility to his confirmation was developed. Senator KING, of New-York, led the opposition. He demanded a Committee of Examination before he would consent to a confirmation. It was found impracticable to secure a favorable vote to-day, and the nomination remains suspended. Few, however, doubt Mr. CAMERON's final success.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary STANTON did not enter on the duties of his position to-day. It is supposed he will not do so until Saturday.

SECRETARY WELLES.

The belief is spreading to-day that Secretary WELLES will not leave the Cabinet. The Morgan matter is considered a sad indiscretion, but should not be permitted to set aside the merit an otherwise well administered Department. If WELLES remains in, no further changes in the Cabinet are likely to occur.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOX.

Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the the Navy, returned from New-York to-night.

SECRETARY CAMERON'S REPLY.

Gen. CAMERON, in replying to the resolution of the Senate calling for information relative to army contracts and payment of troops, says:

"I take occasion to state that I myself have not made a single contract for any purpose whatever, having always interpreted the laws of Congress as contemplating that the Heads of Bureaus, who are experienced and able officers of the regular army, shall make all contracts for supplies for the branches of the service under their charge respectively."

THE PROPOSED SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

The Committee had also under consideration, to day, and will report in a few days, the bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for the Port of New-York. The objectionable features of the bill, as first reported, have been changed to meet the wishes of the Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Senator SHERMAN, from the Commission appointed to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, reported an important bill, this morning, in relation to the printing for the Government. This bill contemplates the following: That a daily paper be printed, under the superintendence of the public printer, to be entitled the *Congressional Record*, to contain the debates and proceedings of each House, in the form and style of the *Daily Globe*. The number of reporters of each have their compensation; the mode of selection and duration in office to be fixed by each House respectively. The bill also provides that the engraving, lithographing and binding may be done under the same provisions. Mr. SHERMAN intends to urge immediate action on this bill, as by its adoption the Government will save nearly a million of dollars.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

The contested election case of FREDERICK P. STANTON against Gen. LANE, is considered one of the most interesting that ever came before the Senate. Gen. LANE's right to his seat was confirmed by a vote of 24 to 16. It is understood that he, together with his Staff, will shortly leave Washington, for the purpose of assuming command of his Division. There is perfect harmony of views between him and Gen. HUNTER, who is in command of the Department of Kansas. His friends, to-night, complimented him with a serenade.

FINANCIAL SCHEMES PROPOSED.

Among the schemes presented to Congress is one proposing a permanent annual revenue of $220,000,000, and pointing out the mode of raising this sum. The writer advocates the issue of $300,000,000 of demand notes, and $1,000,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 20 years; the demand notes to be converted into six per cent. bonds at any time. Another proposition is for the Government to receive specie on deposit, issuing certificates therefor, payable at any of the public depositories.

SHARPE'S RIFLES FOR THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

SHARPE's rifles have been ordered for the Sharpshooters at Col. BERDAN's request.

THE ARMY CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee are now engaged upon the subject of the alleged frauds in this vicinity. They discover that the same horses have been twice sold to the Government; Superintendents and Inspectors have been bribed to certify to horses, sometimes selling them to private individuals; that the enormous amount paid by the War Department for transportation has induced strong competition among railroad companies, so that many Colonels in the West, in moving their regiments East have received each from $1,500 to $2,000 bonus; that some sutlers are making $3,000 profits per month; that nearly all the sutlers south of the Potomac sell liquor, with the knowledge of the officers; that it is smuggled in boxes marked "Government and Hospital Stores," or packed in barrels and marked "Beef."

Maj. JOURDAN, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, having been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Legion, enables Representative VAN WYCK, who is its Colonel, to give much of his time to the business of the Investigating Committee, which will soon proceed to the examination of the contracts for wintering disabled or sick horses, as proposed by Representative MCPHERSON's recent resolution.

FRAUD TO BE PUNISHABLE WITH DEATH.

The Committee on the conduct of the war have resolved to advise the immediate passage of a bill to punish with death any person who commits a fraud upon the Government, whereby a soldier is bodily injured, as for instance in the sale of unsound provisions. Also, to punish with imprisonment and confiscation of all property and Government dues all contractors who in any way defraud the Government in the quality of goods sold, or services pretended to be rendered to the Government.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The joint resolution of the Legislature of New-York in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces, which was referred to the House Committee on Commerce, was committed to Gen. WARD, who has prepared an elaborate report upon the subject, with a view of extending its features and removing restrictive discriminations which render the operations of the treaty unequal. The Committee propose to make this the basis of extending commercial relations with other nations on this continent.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. FREMONT will go before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-morrow, and continue until his budget is delivered.

A CONTRACT TO BE ANNULLD.

It is understood that the contracts let out by Secretary CAMERON, for over a million Springfield muskets, and over a quarter of a million rifles and carbines, will be ordered to be annulled by Congress. They will not be available in the present war, and as they are to cost an average of seven dollars each above manufacturer's prices, they involve a loss of nearly nine million dollars to the Treasury.

PHANTOM CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS is quoted as saying that while there are eighty-three regiments of cavalry nominally in the service of the United States, he does not know where to find them. Many are supposed to have only a speculative existence.

GOOD WEATHER AGAIN.

The snow and ice have nearly disappeared to-duy, and the weather is once more bright and mild.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

On Tuesday the rebel batteries on the Potomac fired 26 shots at an oyster pungy, but did not hit it. Yesterday a fleet of similar vessels ran the blockade without being greeted with such salutes, and arrived safely at Washington.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD RUNNING.

The President of the North Missouri Railroad Company, now in this city, received this morning a dispatch from the Assistant Superintendent, GAMBLE, that the road is again in order, and running trains on regular time. It is now perfectly protected by the United States Government, and no further trouble can occur.

ESCAPED FROM EHE REBELS.

A Philadelphian, who had been impressed into the rebel service in North Caralina, came into Gen. HANCOCK's brigade, yesterday, from Centreville. He was on foot and armed with a Mississippi rifle. He occupied three days in making his way through the enemy's pickets, and brings important information.

A PRESENTATION.

A sword, sash, belt and silver spur, were presented to Capt. BROWN, of Company B., of Major BARKER's McClellan Dragoons, by the men under his command.

A GREEK-FIRE BOMB.

Several thousand persons were attracted to the ground between the President's House and the Potomac to-night, to witness the explosion of a Greek-fire bombshell, which invention the proprietors desire shall be adopted by the Government.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

So far, about 1,000 prisoners on each side have been exchanged, 500 nearly of whom were connected with the Army of the Potomac. The system of exchanges inaugurated by our Government is fully reciprocated by the rebel authorities.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPITAL.

The following is the resolution reported by Mr. BAKER, not Mr. VAN HORN, as erroneously stated, from the House Committtee on Roads and Canals, and which was agreed to in the House yesterday.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to ascertain and report to the House, as early as practicable, what arrangements can be made, and the terms of the same, with the railroad corporations on the line between Washington and New-York, by the way of Baltimore and Philadelphia: for the construction of a side track between Bristol and Chester, in Pennsylvania, through West Philadelphia, and also for the construction of a side track from Back River to the Relay House in Maryland, through West Baltimore, and also for the construction of another track between the Relay House and Washington, so as to form open, speedy and direct communication between the said cities of New-York and Washington, and, furthermore, that he be directed to invite propositions for the construction of a distinct and direct road from New-York to Washington.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued a circular in which he says:

"The cultivation of cotton in the middle portion of the free States, is beginning to attract general attention. To prevent failures in its cultivation, it is proper to remark that is a principle in vegetable physiology that tropical plants can never be acclimated in the North, except by a repeated reproduction of new varieties from seed. The attempt to grow Sea Island cotton, such as is now brought from Hilton Head, would prove a failure in any portion of the Free States. The only variety capable of successful cultivation in those sections now seeking its introduction is the green seed cotton, such as is now being raised extensively in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and portions of Kentucky, and which produces the white fibre. Seed should be obtained from these localities—the modifications of soil and climate will influence the size of the plant, the length and fineness of the fibre, and the product of the crop. No reasonable doubt is entertained of success of the culture in all mild portions of the Middle States, and efforts are now making by this division to procure the proper seed for distribution.

The Commissioner further says: The results of the cultivation of Sorgho the past year, settles the question of its entire practical success, and that one of the difficulties presenting itself is the want of pure seed. To meet this want, this division has ordered seed from France for distribution the ensuing Spring. It must be borne in mind, however, that the same causes which have produced deterioration here exists there, and well-grounded apprehensions are entertained that seed thus imported may not be free from suspicion. Farmers interested should secure pure seed from among themselves, when it is possible, as the season is so far advanced that direct importations from Africa or China would be impracticable.

BRIGADE-SURGEON APPOINTED.

Dr. G. D. BEEBE, of Chicago, has been appointed a Brigade-Surgeon.

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have authorized their Chairman, Mr. TRUMBULL, to report the following bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the property, real and personal, of every kind whatsoever, and wheresoever situated, within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person or persons beyond the jurisdiction of the same, or to any person or persons in any State or District, within the United States, now in a state of insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, so that in either case the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, who shall, during the present rebellion, be found in arms against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to said rebellion, shall be forfeited and confiscated to the United States; and such forfeiture shall take immediate effect upon the commission of the act of forfeiture, and all right, title, and claim of the person committing such act, together with the right or power to dispose of or alienate his property of any and every description, shall instantly cease and determine, and the same shall at once vest in the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person having claim to the service or labor of any other person in any State under the laws thereof, who during the present rebellion shall take up arms against the United States, or in any manner give aid and comfort to said rebellion, shall thereby forthwith forfeit all claim to such service or labor, and the persons from whom it is claimed to be due, commonly called slaves, shall, *ipso facto*, on the commission of the act of forfeiture by the party having claim to the service or labor as aforesaid, be discharged therefrom, and become forever thereafter free persons, any law of any State, or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person declared to be discharged from such labor service under the provisions of this act, shall seek to enforce such claim he shall, in the first instance, and before any order for surrender of the person whose service is claimed establish not only his title to such service, as now provided by law, but also that he is and has been during the existing rebellion, loyal to the Government of the United States, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or to surrender up any such person to the claimant.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as often as in his opinion the military necessities of the army, or the safety, interest and welfare of the United States in regard to the suppression of rebellion, shall require, to order the seizure and appropriation, by such officers, military or civil, as he may designate for the purpose, of any and all property, confiscated and forfeited under and by virtue of this act, situated and being in any district of the United States beyond the reach of civil process in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings by reason of such rebellion, and the sale or other disposition of said property or so much of it as he shall deem advisable.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the officers so designated to make to the President full reports of their proceedings under such orders, which report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all moneys received on the sale of the confiscated property of any person as aforesaid, shall be deposited in the United States Treasury.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of enforcing the forfeiture, specified in the first section of this act, of property situate and being in loyal States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is not obstructed by the rebellion, proceedings *in rem.* may be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court of the United States within which the estate or property so forfeited, or any part thereof may be found, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and in all cases the property condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold, and the proceeds deposited as provided in the fifth section of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several District Courts of the United States are hereby invested with power to issue all process, whether mesne or final, including garnishee and process as in cases of foreign attachment, and to do every other matter and thing necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS—SICKNESS AT WASHINGTON.

On the evening of the battle of Bull Run, the Editor of the TIMES was prohibited by the Washington telegraph censorship from sending a true account to his paper of that calamitous affair. The people throughout the North were left twenty-four hours to believe a lie, and rejoice in a victory, while the army was disgraced, and Washington was overrun with panic-stricken fugitives. From that day to this, the censorship has been marked by the same absurdity and resistance of truth which bring it into public contempt. Two nights since, for instance, I attempted to telegraph to the TIMES that there were eighty cases of small-pox in the Government Hospital, and that there was considerable anxiety in the city on the subject. Whether it was considered that that morsel of information would induce BEAUREGARD to come on and take the city, or that it would demoralize the Union army, or depreciate the Government credit, hinder the National Loan, weaken the arm of the Administration, or disturb our foreign relations, I cannot say. But I do know that for some wise reason my dispatch was forbidden to go. But the stoppage of the information did not stop the spread of the small-pox—strange as it may seem to the Government censorship. Perhaps a dozen luckless persons have fallen victims to the loathsome disease, who might have been warned and saved by my dispatch. This morning, the Washington *Republican* publishes the following statement, which of course is entirely lawful and right:

SMALL-POX.—This loathsome, infectious disease is very prevalent throughout the District of Columbia, and in certain sections of the city rages with more than ordinary virulence. The northeastern portion of the city seems to be the locality where its ravages are most extensive and most fatal. Some portions of the island are also very much infected with the disease; but it is among the Irish population in Swampoodle and on English Hill that the most cases occur. We were informed by one of the Metropolitan Police that on his beat in that locality there are upward of 80 small-pox cases.

While upon this matter let me add another illustration of the discriminating vigilance of the Government censorship. Last week I tried to telegraph to the TIMES some facts in relation to the "Ira Harris" Cavalry; among others, that they would go into "Winter quarters" in their present camp. That fatal remark killed the dispatch. It conveyed information of "a military movement" to the rebels. But mark the counterpart. Four days ago a dispatch was sent from Cairo to St. Louis, stating that "sixty thousand men were congregating there," and in "six days" would depart for Nashville, Tenn., by way of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers! From St. Louis, the dispatch was sent to New-York, Baltimore and Washington, and published in all the papers. Ere twenty-four hours had passed the information was doubtless in Richmond, Nashville, Memphis and Columbus. This was all legitimate; the enemy was advised of the immediate march of a great army, right under the nose of the Government, while the censorship was busy drawing a veil over the movement of the regiment of the Ira Harris Cavalry. Is not this truly a day of small things?

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE COAST SURVEY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret to learn that the House of Representatives have decided to suspend work on the Coast Survey during the war.

This decision has caused me great concern, and not knowing whom else to address, I have determined to write to you, asking you to make any use you can of my views.

With the exception of the results of the Government expeditions on the plains, &c., the only reliable topographical information we have of our country is derived from the Coast Survey.

Without the Coast Survey maps, it certainly would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to have arranged and carried out most of our military operations. The only map of any value that we possess of the country on the other side of the Potomac is the result of the labors of the Coast Survey.

Far from suspending the operations of the Coast Survey, I would strongly urge that military necessity demands that its work be pushed on with the greatest vigor, and that its field of work be extended as far inland as possible.

The money expended on the Coast Survey will be repaid a hundred-fold in our time of need. I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding United States Army.

PROF. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent Coast Survey.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Michigan, asking that an appropriation be made for a Naval Dépôt at Grand Haven, on Lake Huron. Referred.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Society of Friends (at their yearly meeting) for Indiana and Eastern Illinois, asking that hereafter all differences with foreign Powers be referred to the arbitrament of some foreign Power. Referred.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of Mr. POWELL, directing an answer to the resolution passed at the last session, in regard to contracts, &c. The answer states that the first resolution was received at the Department just after the battle of July 21, and that since then he has not had sufficient clerical force to properly answer the resolution. The answer also states: "I, myself, have not made a single contract for any purpose whatever. The Heads of Bureaus have made all the contracts."

The subject was referred.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition that the lands of convicted traitors be awarded to soldiers, and also to abolish all fees and perquisites of office. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend certain articles of war.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill for the better organization of the cavalry forces. Referred.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that WARD H. LAMON, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, by his recent order communicated to the Senate, excluding members of the Senate from the jail without a pass from him, (LAMON), has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and of contempt of the rightful authority of this body, and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to the President. Laid over.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office.

The bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Compensation, etc., introduced a bill in relation to the printing for the Government.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether or not the ship *Alabama*, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and the ship *Virginia*, can be taken to pieces and the material used in the construction or repair of other vessels. Motion agreed to.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War what amounts have been paid by the Government to the railroads of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York, and for the outstanding accounts with those railroads. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) the bill for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill in relation to the arrest of persons, claimed as held to service or labor, by officers in the military and naval service of the United States, was taken up.

The bill provides that any officer arresting persons held to service or to labor shall be discharged from the service.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment or a substitute, that no officer of the army or navy, militia or volunteers, shall assume to exercise any authority to arrest, detain, hold or control any person held to service, and that any officer so offending be dismissed from the service. Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.) offered the following amendment as a new section:

"Nor shall any soldier or officer, under like penalty, in any way entice, decoy, or retain any such person from his or her master or owner."

Mr. SAULSBURY said that he thought that the officers or soldiers of the United States ought to have nothing to do with the question at all, either way.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Opp.) moved to add after the words "master or owner," the words "who may be a loyal citizen of the United States." Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON opposed the amendment. He was against any kind of justification of Slavery. What he wanted was to prevent officers of the army from returning slaves. Some officers have already disgraced the service in this way, and, God willing, he, (WILSON,) if he had the power, meant to prevent their confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. PEARCE said the effect of the bill, without the amendment, would be to invite the slaves of Maryland to come to the army, where they would be safe from the legal rights of their owners. He thought that justice demanded that the bill should be amended.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the contested seat of Kansas, was taken up, the question being the motion of Mr. CLARK to strike out the word "not" in the resolution of the Committee on Judiciary, that Mr. LANE was not entitled to his seat.

Mr. McDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) opposed the amendment. He contended that the President had authority, under a power to suppress insurrection. He thought the Senator from Kansas had attempted to exercise military and legislative power at the same time, and in fact he had no right to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he had refused to accept the office on the 22d of July. He referred to the contest in Kansas with Mr. STANTON for the Senatorship, and said that four days after he was elected, the Governor, whom he had overthrown, and his contestant, whom he had beaten, declared the seat vacant.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Opp.,) thought the question purely a legal one. The President having appointed him to an office not created, the Senator from Kansas could not accept it, and therefore did not vacate his seat in the Senate.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. LANE, STANTON, CLARK, and FOSTER.

A vote was taken on Mr. CLARK's motion to strike out the word "not."

YEAS—Messrs. Bright, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Dixon, Foote, Foster, Johnson, Kennedy, McDougal, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Wade—16.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the usual mileage be allowed the contesting member. Laid over.

The Senate went into Executive session.

After Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to furnish the prisoners of the United States in the revolted States, with clothing and other necessaries of life, and for this purpose that he employ such agents as may be necessary. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back with amendments the bill amendatory of the Act of 1857 to enforce the attendance of witnesses. Passed.

It repeals that part which exempts witnesses who have testified before any examining Committee of either House, from being used as evidence in a Court of justice.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be granted for the use of the meeting of the Colonizing Society on Tuesday next.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) asked leave to present a memorial of 140 colored persons of California, asking that provision be made for the colonization of that class, and where color will not be a badge of degradation.

The Speaker said the memorial could be presented under the rule.

Mr. BLAIR asked that it be printed, to which the House agreed.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) of the Committee on Elections, called up the contested election case from the First Congressional Election District of Pennsylvania—JOHN M. BUTLER against W. E. LEHMAN, the latter the sitting member.

After a debate of several hours' duration, the House adjourned, with the understanding that the question be taken up to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Matanzas—A Portion of the Burnside Expedition Spoken.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, Capt. LIESEGANG, arrived at this port, last night, from Port Royal, *viâ* Hampton Roads, in thirty hours from the latter place.

She left Port Royal on the afternoon of the 9th, and passed the same evening the steamer *McClellan*, towing a lightship—going to Port Royal.

There was nothing new at Port Royal.

On the afternoon of the 12th passed a fleet of sailing vessels and steamers, with troops, this side of Hatteras, part of Burnside's expedition.

Weather at Port Royal was mild.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

Union Indians Defeated by the Texan Rebels—Guerrilla Warfare in Western Missouri, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Intelligence has been received here that 4,000 Union Indians in the Cherokee country were attacked, on the 6th, by a superior force of Texan rebels. The Indians were compelled to retreat. They are now in Kansas.

Brig.-Gen. DENVER left to-day for Western Virginia.

Continued guerrilla warfare is carried on in Johnson and Bates Counties, Mo., by roving bands of rebels. A detachment of JOHNSON's command recovered a quantity of Government stock and other property confiscated by the rebels.

On the 5th, in Johnson County, some Federal troops were fired on from ambush and five men killed.

The Supreme Court of Kansas is now hearing arguments on the gubernatorial question. The attorney for the contestant filed a petition for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the State Board of Canvassers to count the vote cast for GEORGE A. CRAWFORD for Governor at the late election.

A NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 16.

ROBERT WILSON, President of the State Convention, has been appointed, by GOV. GAMBLE, to fill one of the vacancies in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the expulsion of Messrs. JOHNSON and POLK.

Nothing has been heard from the expedition which left Rolla, on Tuesday, for Springfield.

ARRIVAL OF MASON AND SLIDELL AT BERMUDA.

Capt. PRAY, of the brig *Mountain Eagle*, which arrived at this port last night from Bermuda, reports that Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Gladiator*, having on board MASON and SLIDELL, arrived at St. Georges, Bermuda, on the 9th inst., coaled and sailed for St. Thomas on the 10th, where they would take the mail steamer for England.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIAL.

The steamship *Saxonia*, which arrived at this port from Hamburg, yesterday, had on board, for the Government, two batteries of field artillery, comprising sixteen pieces, and about one thousand four hundred packages of war material, including twenty-five thousand stand of arms. A quantity of saltpetre was also on board. The Hamburg line of steamers, has, within a few weeks, brought large shipments of saltpetre and other war material to this port, consigned to Government. On her last trip the *Saxonia* did not touch at Southampton, for fear, it is said, of meeting with some difficulty from the British Government on account of this shipment to America.

WHY THE SAXONIA DID NOT STOP AT COWES.

Messrs. KUNHARDT & Co., the New-York Agents of the Hamburg American Packet Company, furnish the following explanation of the *Saxonia's* failure to stop at Cowes:

"The *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, arrived this morning from Hamburg, without touching, as is usual, at Southampton, to receive mails and passengers.

The reason for this extraordinary course, whereby the Company loses the mail and passengers, is that the *Saxonia* had on board about 2,000 tons of arms and army goods, with two complete parks of artillery, consisting of sixteen heavy rifled cannon, and that it was understood, in case the answer of the United States Government to the English dispatch on the *Trent* affair should not be satisfactory to Great Britain, the *Saxonia*, in stopping at Cowes to receive the mails, might not be allowed to proceed with these army goods, so that the Directors of the Hamburg American Packet Company resolved to make sure of the delivery of the arms and cannon in New-York by sacrificing their carriage of the mails."

THE LATE ARREST OF COL. J. W. WALL.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Col. JAMES W. WALL sent in to the Legislature to-day a long statement of his grievances at the hands of the General Government, in being arrested by order of Secretary CAMERON and taken to Fort Lafayette and there incarcerated in a prison for weeks without charges preferred, and without his knowing to this day for what he was arrested. He reviews the rights of the citizens to personal liberty and protection from unreasonable seizure or search, and calls upon the Legislature to instruct the Representatives of New-Jersey in Congress to inquire into the causes and authority for arresting her peaceable citizens. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SEVENTH.

This regiment, which was quartered at No. 79 White-street, received orders on Wednesday night to go into barracks here, and await further orders. The Sons of New-Hampshire residing in this City will meet at the Girard House to-day at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand reception.

This is emphatically the pet regiment of the State, resembling in many respects our own Seventh. It has been recruited with the greatest care, two out of three applicants for admission to the ranks having been rejected, and it goes to the field perfectly equipped in all respects.

Col. H. S. PUTNAM is a regular army officer, and has been detailed for the express purpose of leading this regiment. He is a great-grandson of Gen. PUTNAM, many of whose characteristics he is said to inherit. He was born in Cornish, New-Hampshire, and received his military education at West Point.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. ABBOTT, who is a native of Concord, was formerly editor and proprietor of the Manchester *Daily American*, and has held the position of Adjutant-General of the State.

Major DANIEL SMITH, also, comes of good Revolutionary stock. His grandfather was a Major in the Revolutionary War, and acted as confidential aid to Gen. STARK. Major SMITH is a native of Dover.

The Governor of New-Hampshire and a number of other prominent citizens, are expected here in time to take part in the grand reception to-day.

COTTON.

The ship *Australia*, arrived on Wednesday from Liverpool, brought 706 bales cotton on freight.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Great Strength of the Force Sent Southward—Ice in the River, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The force sent from this point to Paducah, consists of nineteen regiments of infantry, four regiments and two companies of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery.

The steamer *D. A. January*, with the Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, Col. DAVE STUART, is aground twenty miles below Cape Girardeau. She cannot be reached by steamers. A land force with a provision train, has been dispatched to their assistance. They will probably march to Jonesboro and come here by railroad.

The river is full of ice.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Continuation of Bad Wether—Vessels Detained—The Burnside Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 15,
Viâ BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The storm still continues, with high wind and rain.

The remainder of the Burnside expedition is retained until the weather moderates.

Company D, Capt. McINTIRE, of the Union coast guard, has been ordered to the frigate *Congress*.

News from the Burnside fleet is expected to-morrow.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Capt. THOMAS W. WALKER, of the Third Infantry, has taken command of the Battalion of the First and Third Infantry, now forming on Governor's Island, *vice* Capt. NEAL, of the Fifth Infantry, who has gone to New-Mexico. This battalion will shortly take up their quarters on Bedloe's Island, and the company of Texans at present stationed there will remove to Governor's Island.

The purchased propellers *Sachem*, *Uncas* and *Curaçoa* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, and were formally turned over to the naval authorities, to be armed and commissioned. They have already undergone some necessary alterations at private shipyards.

The United States steamer *Western World* has sailed for Fortress Monroe, where she will find orders relative to her future movements.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, after discharging all her stores, ammunition, &c., &c., unbent her sails and sent them to the store-house yesterday, and was then put out of commission in the customary manner. All the men who wished to go ashore had liberty to do so, and judging by the number of friends waiting for them on the wharf, there would be very few of the *John Adams'* blue-jackets remaining around the Navy-yard last night. The marine guard was sent to the Flushing-avenue barracks.

The new gunboat *Kanawha*, having received he armament of two 32-pounders, one columbiad and one rifled Parrott gun, and being otherwise ready, has been ordered to be put into commission on Saturday.

Acting-Master SPERO BERMES, of the bark *Gem of the Seas*, who returned from that vessel a short time ago on sick report, is now at the yard waiting for orders. He has been a long time in the merchant service, holding responsible positions, and is just the kind of man whose services are valuable at this juncture, as he is quite competent to take command of any ordinary vessel.

Commodore PORTER's Mortar Flotilla will soon be ready for active service. The side-wheel steamer *Octorara*, built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be the Commodore's flag-ship. She has not received her armament yet.

The First Division, to be commanded by Lieut. W. SMITH, will consist of the following schooners:

Norfolk Packet, Para, O. H. Lee,
Arietta, W. Bacon, C. P. Williams.

The second division, commanded by Lieut. W. W. QUEEN, will comprise the schooners

F. A. Ward, M. J. Carlton, S. C. Jones,
G. Maugham, Orvetta, M. Wassar, Jr.,
A. Hugel.

The third division, Lieut. K. R. BREESE commanding, consists of the schooners

J. Griffiths, Racer, F. Smith,
Sea Foam, H. James, S. Bruen.

All these vessels will carry a 13-inch mortar, weighing about 17,000 pounds. It is very probable that other vessels will be added to the fleet, but the above list is correct so far as it goes. Nearly one hundred officers, chiefly Acting Masters and Acting Masters' Mates, who have been appointed to the vessels composing this fleet, have already reported for duty.

In accordance with an act passed by the last Congress, requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to all army, navy and marine officers, the officers of the *John Adams* have had to renew their oath.

A large force of regulars and volunteers were stationed at Fort Craig, New-Mexico, on the 20th December, and an expedition down the Rio Grande in the direction of Fort Fillmore, was talked of. The regulars there consist of all the Fifth Infantry except two companies, two companies of the Seventh Infantry, a Light Artillery Company, two companies of the Second Cavalry and a part of the Third. The volunteers are all New-Mexicans, very few of whom speak English.

The death of JAMES KEARNEY, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps of Topographical Engineers, is announced. Col. KEARNEY was born in Ireland, but came to the United States at a very early age. He entered the army on the 11th of April, 1813, as Third Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. In July, 1838, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and held that position until Sept. 9, 1861, when he was placed upon the retired list in consequence of incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, extending over a period of nearly forty-nine years.

The new gunboats *Kanawha* and *Owasco* have each had steam up for seventy-two hours consecutively, to test their engines, and will probably dispense with the customary trial trip, and be put into commission as soon as they can be got ready. The *Kanawha* has already hauled under the shears to receive her armament, and the *Owasco* will soon follow.

The schooner *David Faust* has taken her departure from the yard with stores, &c., for Port Royal.

The steamer *Western World*, and the ship *Onward*, which were commissioned on Saturday last, have not yet made any movement.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The schooner *C. L. Vandervoort*, lying at Pier No. 4, North River, is now loading provisions and hay, for Port Royal. The United States steam transport *Thomas Swann*, lying at Pier No. 2, is loading for Locust Point. She has a cargo of subsistence, also two heavy mortars, four beds, twelve gun carriages and ten battery wagons.

LETTERS FOR THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Any letters for the officers or men of the Burnside Expedition will be sent directly to them if mailed at Col. FRANK E. HOWE's store, No. 203 Broadway, on or before Saturday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The steamship *Saxonia*, arrived yesterday from Hamburg, has on freight 675 bales cotton, and two complete batteries, consisting of 16 guns and 16 ammunition wagons, besides an immense freight of merchandise generally.

Strike at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The workingmen of the Philadelphia Navy-yard struck to-day, refusing to accept the new regulations of reduced wages and extended time of labor. They resolved to communicate with their fellow-workingmen in New-York, Boston and Washington, and request their active coöperation in urging Congress to repeal the eighth section of the act of December.

PURCHASES FOR THE NAVY.

The Answer of Secretary Welles to the Senate's Resolution of Inquiry.

The Connection of George D. Morgan with the Department.

The Number of Vessels Purchased, and their Cost.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1862.

To the President of the Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to the Senate the facts in regard to the employment of GEORGE D. MORGAN, of New-York, to purchase vessels for the use of the Government, and to report the amount of compensation paid him.

Thanking the Senate for the opportunity thus afforded me to lay before your honorable body, and through you before the country, further and the fullest possible information touching a matter which, from its inception in April last down to the present time, has not ceased to engage my careful attention, and which has, I perceive, elicited no inconsiderable comment in both Houses of Congress, I hasten to make a full response to the resolution which you have done me the honor to transmit. I deem it proper and necessary to include in my observations some reference to that portion of the report recently submitted to the House of Representatives by a Committee of that honorable body, and by the order of the House printed, touching upon the same subject, by reason not only of the consideration due to a document emanating from such a source, but also because I learn from the debate resulting in the adoption by the Senate of the resolution before me, that it has attracted the attention of several Senators.

I may add that such reference by me to that report appears to me the more proper by reason of the conviction which I entertain that some of the facts bearing upon the matter now before me, as set forth or alluded to or commented upon in that document, are liable to material misapprehension.

Secretary WELLES then quotes at length from his Annual Report, sent to Congress at the same time with the President's Message, his remarks upon the purchase of these vessels. It was not in accordance with custom, he says, to volunteer the statements there made until Congress had called for them. He adds:

"But according to my ideas of public duty, and my inclination in its performance, the earliest proper moment was not too soon for a full and spontaneous exposition to Congress and the country, by the Secretary of the Navy, of his views and proceedings in such a matter; and if my statement, in consequence of the promptness with which I proffered it, shall be found to have received in any quarter from Congress under the pressure of other business, less careful consideration in all its details than might perhaps have been granted to it, if it had been withheld until regularly called for, I now reproduce it with perfect reliance that by the justice and wisdom of the Senate such misfortune on my part will be fully retrieved."

The document then proceeds to sketch

THE POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Senate will perceive that the policy of the Department in the purchase of vessels as above set forth embraced four cardinal points:

First—The previous thorough examination and test of the vessels by experts, professionally educated and commissioned, and specially detailed for that duty.

Second—The negotiation of purchases of the vessels thus examined and approved at the least possible cost to the Government, and with the least possible expense or charge upon the sellers.

Third—The employment, to this end, of a mercantile agency in the negotiation of the purchases, solely charged and specially qualified to perform, by dealing directly with sellers, this difficult and most responsible duty; and regulated in its performance and compensation by that great authority in any such transaction, the custom of merchants; and

Fourth—The continuous and constant supervision and control in the last resort by the department of all proceedings had, including the price paid in each case of purchase.

Before touching the merits or demerits of this system of procedure, adopted by me upon mature reflection and after trial, with unsatisfactory results of other methods of purchase, I ought to state that I believe that all who have examined and understood the practical working of the system, admit that it is proved by its results to have worked well.

The Government being compelled in a great emergency to invest promptly a large amount in the purchase of ships, has, without doubt or denial in any quarter, received in the ships purchased under this system the full value of the money which it has paid. It has under this system obtained its ships at a price less, by one quarter, than the prices persistently demanded for them by their owners. Yet I hear from the owners and sellers no complaint that they, by the operation of this system of purchase, have been oppressed or aggrieved. On the contrary, I understand them to say, almost if not entirely with one voice, that this large amount of business has been well and regularly done, according to the mode of procedure wisely established by themselves for their common advantage as sellers and buyers of ships. Law has not been violated by the establishment and operation of the system, as it unquestionably would have been if I had appointed a mercantile agent to do this work at a fixed salary, or at a percentage however moderate, payable by the Government. And, finally, and I state this fact with, I trust, proper sensibility, I do not learn that either the uprightness or honesty of my own motives, or the integrity, impartiality, fidelity and capacity of the purchasing agent most largely employed and most relied upon by me in this delicate and difficult trust, have been, even by those who censure my action, in any quarter or in any manner, impugned.

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SERVICE.

Certainly these facts are weighty. With the greatest deference I submit that before the wisdom and justice of the Senate they may, when taken together, well have even a very controlling effect. When a Secretary of the Navy is forced into the open market to make sudden and prompt purchases, on a large scale, of merchant ships for the public service, if with uprightness of motive and conduct in himself and his agent, without violation of law or grievance of individuals, he, by strict conformity to the fixed custom of merchants, obtains for the Government, in the face of all the difficulties of the case, the full market value of the money paid, may he not fairly claim to have faithfully and successfully performed that public duty? After mature consideration, I find myself unable to perceive how such motive, such action and such result combined can be justly regarded as a "forfeiture of public confidence," as being highly "reprehensible," or as constituting a "gigantic mistake."

It is due, however, to the Senate and to myself, that I should come yet closer to the subject, and set forth precisely and plainly the ground of existing fact, upon which I resolve not only to secure the aid of a trustworthy mercantile agent in the purchase of vessels, but also to place his remuneration for his services upon the basis of the settled usages of merchants, both in its rate and in its form of payment by sellers.

In a series of cases, some of which I shall presently detail, and which constituted, in my judgment, a sufficient trial, the purchase of vessels by officers of the navy had failed and fairly broken down upon my hands. In truth, this mode of procedure never had the full concurrence of my judgment; for it was to those officers a line of business new and wholly unprofessional, and a burden which it was neither just nor judicious to impose upon them. These gallant and patriotic men had their own conspicuous and indispensable place in the business as judges of the vessels. Just there their proper duty stopped, and that duty they faithfully performed. But bargaining in the market was not their line. In then casting about to see what I could do in the matter, I found myself confronted by the fixed usage of merchants, which these vigilant and sharp-sighted men had worked out to guard the rights of all parties, and had made the practical law regulating the business and the market.

This usage I had not made, nor could I unmake it, nor thrust it out of the market, nor abolish its operation nor its rules. I was forced then to lay hold of it, to wield, and, so to speak, to harness it into the service of the Government. This was my task—delicate, difficult, embarrassing enough, but yet to be performed without delay, and, if possible, amid all its risks, without mistake.

I rejected at once the easy device for making my action more popular, and shielding myself from censure by employing several purchasing agents in the same port, being sure that so my responsibility, already onerous and painful enough, would be multiplied, and their responsibility to me would be weakened by division, and the public interest greatly prejudiced by their inevitable competition with each other in the same market. Nothing then remained but to select a single agent of the right qualifications to carry into effect, for the benefit of the Government, the fixed mercantile usage upon the best possible conditions, both for the Government and the sellers, compatible with the unavoidable conformity to the usage itself. But this was not all. The case was too grave and exceptional to leave anything to any risk or chance which could by possibility be avoided. It was essential that I should have, if possible, full and thorough personal knowledge of my agent, of his capacity, and, above all, of his integrity, which no temptation could swerve a hair's breadth from the line of rectitude. More even than this. I must, if possible, have the strongest personal hold upon his capacity, diligence and honesty, and must, if possible, have him to feel most keenly that my character and honor were indissolubly bound up with his own, and staked together in every step he should take in each and every one of the transactions confided to him, and in the general result of them all.

With all these considerations fully before me, I chose the man for my work. He happened to be the brother-in-law of one who, in the private relations of life, is nearest to me. I knew that envy and cavil would seize upon this accidental fact and brandish it against me; and that even fair and honest criticism might for the moment consider it inauspicious and perplexing, and so regret it. But was I therefore to flinch from my deliberate convictions of official duty? Was I therefore to withhold from the Government in its emergency, one single guaranty, public or personal, which could possibly give of the perfect fidelity of my agent in this whole most difficult business? Not so. Pai[illegible] I w[illegible] for [illegible] time, and until the whole truth should be known, be doubted or [illegible], or even unjustly attacked on this account, I was permitted myself to say, that in the conscious rectitude of my intentions I found the strength and the firmness to trample all such merely selfish considerations under my feet. With thousands of good men before me from whom to select, I chose the best man whom I personally knew to do my work, and in so choosing I did my duty, and no more nor less than my duty. And now, upon the fitness of my choice as demonstrated in the manner in which the work has been done, and in its results, eminently successful in spite of all its difficulties, I take my stand and ask for judgment.

It will be borne in mind, of course, that when I was bound to make purchases of the required vessels in open market, there was neither time, nor opportunity, no authority of law to wait for or invite proposals for the sale of ships, even if from the nature of the case such a procedure had been possible. The demand for vessels, and for particular classes of vessels, for special service was sudden, and often came when it was not anticipated by the Government or by myself, and when still less could the extent of the demand be foreseen. The ships had to be sought for and bought at once when they were wanted, and as they were wanted.

Thus I was wholly cut off in all this transaction, by the very nature of the case, from that plan of proceeding by sealed proposals and contracts with the lowest bidders which, for years past, the Government has deemed essential to its protection, even in the far less difficult matter of the public service by its official agents. The whole theory and practice of our law has been for years, and still is, that these official agents of the Government shall not go into the open market and purchase such supplies, but that each department of the Government shall, on the contrary, adopt the system of contracts upon separate sealed proposals from bidders. The object of this is, of course, to protect the Government from the risks which it runs of suffering loss and imposition in the open market, even when its purchases there are in its best official hands.

Being debarred in the purchase of ships from all this protection, I was forced to secure what protection I could for the Government by the employment of a mercantile agent acting under that commercial usage which merchants have devised for their own protection against sacrifice or undue imposition in the purchase and sale of vessels. I make these observations not only in justification of my action, but because I see it has been suggested that, having employed a mercantile expert to buy ships in necessary conformity with commercial usages, in the open market, I might think it right to employ in the same way a mercantile agency to make contracts for the construction of ships, in regard to which there is no such commercial usage, and of course no necessity of conformity to it, nor possibility of being embarrassed by it. I can see not the slightest analogy between the two cases, and I repel the idea that anything done by me gives the shadow of foundation to any inference that I could, under any circumstances, countenance or tolerate for a moment the purpose of employing any mercantile agent upon a per centage, or in any other form of compensation, to negotiate contracts for the construction of ships in any case where the execution of such a duty should devolve upon the Department. My position is, that when left to my own discretion, I adopted the very best possible way of buying ships, and that the result of the purchases proves it; and I deny that this fact furnishes any ground to infer that if left to my own discretion, I should adopt the very worst possible mode of making contracts for the construction of ships.

The facts in regard to the employment of Mr. MORGAN date back to the commencement of the insurrection and the interruption of communication at Baltimore. At the time when extraordinary powers were conferred on Commodore BREESE, in command of the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, he was directed to consult with certain gentlemen and among others with Mr. MORGAN, but no direct purchases were authorized to be made by him or by any one but experienced naval officers. If I mistake not Commodore BREESE availed himself of the business talent of Mr. MORGAN in the purchase of the steamtug *Freeborn*, for which he had contracted to pay $35,000, on which contract Mr. MORGAN obtained a reduction of $2,500 from the owners. He was soon after requested by me to procure a change or modification of the charter of the steamer *Quaker City*, which had been first engaged by the Union Defence Committee at $1,000 per day. I was dissatisfied with that arrangement, believing it unjust to the Government. Mr. MORGAN succeeded in procuring a modification of the charter so that the Government paid thereafter but $600 per day, being a daily reduction of $400 for that steamer. He was about the same period authorized by me, in consultation with Commodore BREESE, to purchase two whale ships, but the agency in this case, without the knowledge of the Department, was by Commodore BREESE given to another gentleman, and resulted to the injury of the Government in the purchase of the *Roman* and *Badger*, as will be more fully exhibited hereafter.

In the month of June Mr. MORGAN, in consultation with Commodore PAULDING, and sometimes also with Commodore BREESE, made several purchases of steamers and sailing vessels that were satisfactory. The examination of vessels in some instances not being as thorough and efficient as was desired, I early in July directed that the naval constructor at Brooklyn, Mr. DELANO, should personally superintend all such examinations. But it was soon obvious that the constructor at Brooklyn could not give his time to the examinations and do justice to the then crowded and accumulating business at the Navy-yard to which he was attached; and the necessity of a rapid augmentation of the Navy pressing earnestly on the Department, I, on the 16th of July, ordered Naval Constructor POOK to repair to New-York, and give his exclusive attention to the examination of vessels that were in the market. With him was associated Commander BELL, an ordnance officer, and Chief-Engineer KIMBALL, the three constituting a Board to examine and decide on the capabilities of each and every vessel offered, and its adaptation to naval service.

Mr. MORGAN was employed to negotiate and make purchases after the Board had decided on the qualities of the vessel. His purchases were restricted to New-York, but subsequently included the ports of Connecticut. This, briefly, is a statement of the facts connected with the first employment of Mr. MORGAN, and of the progress, development and adoption of that system, under which almost all the purchases that in a short period aided in creating a navy have since been made. It constituted a part of his duty also to investigate and certify the titles, and to guard the public interest in that particular, and to take charge also of all the furniture and property transferred with the vessels he purchased. He was also employed to disembarrass and relieve the Department from some unfortunate arrangements made by the distinguished naval officer who was first authorized to procure vessels for the navy. In a single transaction, originally made with a large shipowner by Commodore BREESE, for five valuable steamers, I felt that the Government was unfortunately involved, and Mr. MORGAN was employed to relieve the Department. Under many and great difficulties he succeeded in saving to the Government, by his action in that transaction alone, $124,000. It is not necessary that I should recapitulate in this reference each of the many details of similar successful operations for the Government. But I may add that not a vessel bought by him has turned out badly, nor has one of them, though severely tested, been lost. Our naval officers speak of them in terms of high commendation.

Of course the more purchases that were made, the greater the aggregate of commissions, whether the commissions were received by one or more agents. But the brokerage is an incident to the transactions, not the transactions themselves. Each case of purchase is independent of the other, and the question is, has the Government got a fair equivalent for its money in every instance? I am satisfied that such is the fact in every instance where Mr. MORGAN has been permitted to exercise his own judgment—that all his purchases have been judiciously and economically made—that his compensation in no case has exceeded the rate established by the Chamber of Commerce—that it has always been paid by the seller, constituting a part of the bargain in almost every case—that in many instances such arrangements are made with the seller that full brokerage was not paid—and finally that not a single dollar has ever been paid from the Treasury to Mr. MORGAN for his services—he having always given to the Government the full value in ships of the money paid on his purchases.

While preparing, in the midst of my current duties, this response to the resolution of the Senate, I have received from Mr. MORGAN, in New-York, a copy of a letter addressed by him to Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, under date of 4th inst., in reply to a letter of inquiry upon this same subject addressed to him by that distinguished gentleman. Upon looking over this letter of Mr. MORGAN, written without any consultation with me upon the subject, I adopt its statements in regard to my own action in the case as entirely correct. I never entered into any arrangements with him to be my permanent purchasing agent, nor did I inform him of my purpose to employ him or any other person permanently in that capacity. On the contrary, I held myself perfectly free to employ any other person when in my judgment the public service might require me to do so. I imposed upon him whenever employed the condition which he states. I paid him no salary and no commissions, and I limited him to the rate of brokerage from sellers fixed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Thus if required to report "the amount of compensation paid to him" by me from the Treasury, I must answer "not a dollar;" but if required to report what amount of compensation he has received in the form of commissions from the sellers of ships purchased by him, I answer that I fully believe it to be as stated by him in the following letter, which I make a part of this my report to the Senate, it being as I personally know an authentic and correct statement of the facts in regard to "the employment of GEORGE D. MORGAN, of New-York, to purchase vessels," and also to the best of my knowledge and belief as to "the amount of compensation paid to him;" and upon this latter point and upon any other point in this letter, requiring in the judgment of the Senate, further elucidation, I concur in asking the fullest examination in the most solemn and stringent form.

GEORGE D. MORGAN TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

Hon. Chas. B. Sedgwick, Chairman of the Committee of the House on Naval Affairs:

SIR: In reply to your letter of 18th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you, as promptly as possible, an account of my proceedings in the purchase of vessels made by me for account, and under instruction of the Navy Department, I have now the honor to submit to you the following facts:

I respectfully, but most earnestly, ask your aid in any [illegible] which you may see fit to give it, in procuring the most thorough and scrutinizing examination into each and all of these transactions, to the end that the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Members of Congress and the Country, may have complete knowledge of the whole subject.

A wholly mistaken apprehension seems to have prevailed in some quarters in regard to the manner in which I entered upon the duty of purchasing vessels for the Government.

No engagement or arrangement of any character whatever, looking to my employment as the permanent agent of the Navy Department for the purchase of vessels, has ever been entered into by me, and of course no such engagement or arrangement exists.

Early in May last, I received directions from the Navy Department, to recharter one vessel, which was then in the employment of the Government, under charter of $1,000 per day. I promptly rechartered her for $600 per day. I did nothing more for account of the Government during the month of May.

I was next directed, on the 4th June, to purchase two old whaling ships, at a price not exceeding $6,000 to $7,000 each, in consultation with Commodore BREESE; but as I then happened to be absent from the city, the two ships—the *Roman* and the *Badger*—were purchased under the orders of Commodore BREESE, through the agency of other parties selected by him, and without any participation by me in the transaction.

On the 10th June, I was requested by the Navy Department to ascertain on what terms I could charter or purchase two steamships, suitable to be employed as dispatch boats for the blockading squadron, and to report the same to Commodore PAULDING, who had then arrived in the city for the purpose of making due inspection of the ships before any charter or purchase should be completed.

I obtained the refusal, at a fixed price, of two steamships—the *Connecticut* and the *Rhode Island*. They were then examined by Commodore PAULDING, who gave me his written approval and recommendation of their purchase, and suggested a further inspection by a naval constructor. They were also inspected by Naval Constructor DELANO and Chief Engineer GARVIN, and after their favorable report, and the approval of the department, they were purchased at a price previously made known by me to the department.

Upon the recharter made by me early in May, as before stated, and upon the purchase of these two steamships last mentioned, I charged and received from the sellers for my services, with the consent of the department, the usual mercantile brokerage of 2½ per cent., being the only commission paid upon that transaction.

In my judgment, the recharter and two purchases were good bargains; and I believe it to be generally admitted that, in both these transactions, all the interests of the Government were by me efficiently protected.

On the 15th June the Navy Department requested me to purchase, in conference with Commodores BREESE and PAULDING, and after the approval of the Naval Constructor, five sailing vessels, of about 1,000 tons each, to be used as coal vessels, and also for blockading purposes. In pursuance of this order, I purchased four of the five vessels, the fifth being obtained in Boston through other agency, in which I did not participate. The same commission of 2½ per cent. was paid to me on three of these vessels purchased. The fourth vessel was the *Nightingale*, a condemned slaver, which was sold at public auction. I felt that it would not be expedient for me, acting for the Government, to bid at that public auction, and therefore I procured the services of another suitable person, not known as a large purchaser of ships, to attend the sale and to bid as for his own private account, relinquishing to him the whole amount of the regular commission upon that purchase, and making no claim for any part of it myself.

From and after this date, the 15th June, I transacted no other business for the Government during a period of more than one month; and at this time I fully supposed that my agency for the Government in such transactions had finally terminated. But on the 16th July I received a letter from the Department stating that Naval Constructor POOK had been ordered to New-York to examine sail and steam vessels, with a view to their purchase for the purposes of the Government, and requesting me to consult with him and give him information of such suitable vessels as might be obtainable, and with his approval, and after thorough examination and approval by the Chief Engineer and by an experienced ordnance officer, to purchase 10 barks of from 300 to 500 tons, suitable to carry guns; 18 propellers or steamers of light draft; five ferry-boats like the Brooklyn ferry-boats, and two fast side-wheel steamships of not over 1,000 to 1,200 tons each. The ten barks were bought within a month after the date of the order, and in pursuance of its terms, but it was exceedingly difficult to find the required number of propellers suitable for the service named, and though my best efforts were given to this object, this portion of the order could not be completed until September. The purchase of the five ferry-boats was postponed by order of the Department, and two side-wheel steamships were purchased after careful examination, and their qualities for naval purposes having, after personal inspection by Assistant Secretary FOX and Commodore PAULDING, been highly approved. I was ordered to make further purchases of similar vessels, and this order was complied with by me, acting in each case in pursuance of instructions of the Navy Department, or in consultation with its chief officers who came to the City for that purpose.

After the order of the 16th July, I received special directions, in several letters from the Department, and also by telegraph, to make further purchases of vessels of various characters, within prescribed limits as to number and grade, and sometimes with direct specifications of the particular vessels desired by the Department.

To all this business, including that embraced in the order of the 15th of July, I gave my best attention, as the separate orders reached me, and upon the same terms.

This is the general history of my action, under the direction of the Department.

It excludes, you will perceive, all idea that I was, in any sense, the permanent purchasing agent of the Department under any fixed arrangement whatever, save that whenever I should be employed to make any purchase, my brokerage should exclude all other brokerage in the transaction, and should not exceed that fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, and that during the time of such agency my undivided and exclusive attention should be given to the transaction, under the direction of the Navy Department, of the business thus confided to me.

I was employed just as any other agent would have been employed, from time to time when particular occasion arose demanding such services, so long, and only so long, as my discharge of duty should be deemed by the Government satisfactory in all respects and conducive to the public interests. My first knowledge that the employment of a mercantile agency for the purchase of ships in aid of the professional experts, who should have previously examined them had been determined upon by the Government as its permanent policy and system of procedure, was derived from the official report of the Secretary of the Navy to the President, of the 4th of December last. I did not advise the adoption of such a system. Still less did I solicit to be selected to carry it into execution; but I say upon my character and responsibility, as a merchant and a man of business, having had not a small experience in the course of business in this City and elsewhere, that I regard it as a wise system, and, if faithfully and well carried out, highly conducive at this time to the public interests. And, in support of this opinion, I confidently invoke the most enlightened and influential mercantile judgments to be found in this community and throughout the land.

The primary purpose of my employment was, I suppose, to secure for the Government well qualified and experienced mercantile aid in making its bargains, and the ordinary rule and usage in regard to the rate of my commission was, I presume, adopted in order on the one hand to protect sellers from making sacrifices by paying several brokers in each transaction, who, in the absence of some such established and customary mode of doing the business, would have intervened between them and the Government; and on the other hand, to protect the Government from the high prices for ships, which would have been the natural result of such intervention.

Be this as it may, I know that in all purchases made by me for account of the Government, I was directed to permit no such intervention of third parties, and I complied sedulously with that direction.

That there was some utility in the employment by the Government of such mercantile aid in its purchases, is a proposition that no man familiar with such business will think of disputing. It has, moreover, received confirmation in the details of some transactions which it is right that I should bring to your attention.

Before I took part in procuring vessels for the Navy Department, either by purchase or charter, an experienced and distinguished officer of the highest rank in the navy had undertaken, by direction of the Department, to negotiate with an eminent shipowner of this City the charter or purchase, for the use of the Government, for five large and valuable steamships. The negotiation resulted in charter parties, with contingent stipulation of purchase, which seemed to me to contain terms onerous to the Government, and which were so regarded by the Department. At its request, in the month of August, I interposed in that transaction, and, under special difficulties growing out of previous action in regard to the vessels, I procured an abatement of the amount to be paid for their charter and purchase of the sum of $124,000. As this was a special case, and not strictly a purchase by me, I charged and received from the seller one per cent. commission upon the smaller sum payable for the steamers, under the new contract which I had made.

In the case of two other steamers chartered also in April last, in a similar way, and by the same agency on the part of the Government, I, upon being subsequently requested by the Department to intervene in that transaction, succeeded in obtaining a deduction both in the charter and in the price stipulated for the purchase, amounting in the two vessels to about twenty-three thousand dollars. The sellers in this latter case, well known merchants of this city, paid to the brokers acting for them in the original charter and purchase in which I had no part whatever, a commission of 10 per cent. upon the amount of the charter.

Reference has been made to the purchase of the propeller *Stars and Stripes*. That vessel, when I bought her, was new, and in all respects so admirably fitted for Government service as to make her purchase, in the judgment of distinguished naval officers who had examined her, almost imperative on the Department, in the then existing exigency. Unfortunately for me as a purchaser, she was then under charter to the War Department for $10,000 per month, and for an indefinite time. She had been built at a time when ship-building was paralyzed, and whatever her cost might then have been, I became fully satisfied that she could not now be built under $60,000. I bought her for $55,000, and considering the money she was then earning from the War Department, I know that I made an excellent bargain for the Navy Department. At any rate, I brought my best efforts to bear upon the transaction, and the price paid by me for the *Stars and Stripes*, while thus chartered and earning for her owners a large amount monthly, was $20,000 less than the sum which a distinguished naval officer had been a few weeks before compelled to pay for the purchase, at this port, of two vessels similar in all respects to the *Stars and Stripes* except that they were two years older, and not under charter at all.

I mention these cases as conspicuous examples of the results to the Government of the exertions which I felt it my duty to make whenever I was employed in purchasing vessels for its account and use. Other examples of similar results of my action have not been unfrequent, and can at any time be brought in detail to your attention.

It is, I trust, needless for me to assure you that all my statements in regard to all these transactions can easily be verified by me by the most direct and indisputable proof. I shall gladly avail myself of any opportunity which may be presented to me to offer such proof.

Something has been said of the necessity of an examination of the vessels prior to their purchase, by men professionally educated in naval construction and service; and it has been intimated that to such experts the whole business might have been most wisely confided. This, in my opinion, is an erroneous view of the subject. Examination by experts is, of course, indispensable; and because it is indispensable, it ought, I think, in every case, to take place without any embarrassment or bias arising in the mind of the examiner, from the fact that he is to be charged afterward with the additional difficulty and responsibility of going into the market and concluding a satisfactory bargain. The truth is, that the two lines of action are wholly different from each other, each requiring for its proper performance a special experience and qualification, and therefore the union of the two lines of business in the same hands would not have been, in my opinion, wise. It derives also additional and important confirmation from the act to which I draw your attention, that the Government has also invoked and secured the aid of eminent mercantile and business men, in negotiating the purchases or charters of the numerous vessels required for the service of the War Department, upon terms of commission and brokerage not lower, as I understand, than those to which I have been limited in my purchases for the Navy Department.

From the commencement of my purchase of vessels for the Government in May last, up to the 4th December last, the date of the Secretary's report, the total amount stipulated to be paid for my purchases, is about $3,500,000. I believe it is generally admitted, and I know that it can be easily proved, that the Government has received, in the ships purchased by me, the full value of this large sum of money. My report of my purchases, made to the Navy Department, and which was laid before Congress with the official report of the Secretary of the Navy, shows that the prices demanded for the vessels purchased by me, amounted to about $4,400,000, being about twenty-five per cent. more than the prices actually paid. Upon the total amount paid for my purchases, being, as I have said, about $3,500,000, my commissions have been, in the aggregate, about $25,000 less than the $95,000 at which, I perceive, they have been officially estimated before Congress.

The fact that the Secretary of the Navy and myself married into the same family, has been, to my surprise, alluded to as a reason why I should not have been selected to purchase vessels for the Government. The truth is, however, that I did the work which the Secretary assigned to me quite as efficiently, and with quite as much zeal, both for his honor and my own. In each transaction, as I should have exhibited if I had received the employment from the hands of an entire stranger. In making this statement, I cannot but think that I take a view of the subject so natural as to readily occur to almost any man's unbiased judgment.

Though I have never had a business transaction with the Secretary of the Navy in any shape or form whatever, or to any intent or purpose whatever, he is still my highly respected friend, and in this fact I have found an additional motive to perform with my best ability and effort the public duty which the Government, through him, confided to me.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. MORGAN.

Secretary WELLES then takes up two cases cited by the Committee in their report—those of the ships *Roman* and *Wm. Badger*. He acknowledges that in these instances a palpable and gross fraud was perpetrated upon the Government, but that it was done by false swearing, and affidavits are cited to prove the assertion. Then, too, it is claimed, that these two ships were purchased by a broker selected by Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL and Commodore BREESE, and that Mr. MORGAN had nothing to do with the transaction. Secretary WELLES says further:

"I may be allowed to add what the Committee entirely omit to state, that I declined to pay the bills for these vessels when sent forward, from a conviction and also from such information as I could obtain, that there was something wrong in the transaction, and I wrote Commodore BREESE that I should not order payment until the original bills were produced or verified by oath. Whatever, therefore, there is of wrong in this entire transaction is not attributable to the Department, nor to its policy or its agent, but to the naval officer whose professional skill the Committee deem indispensable to "successful business transactions," and to that system which they commend as preferable to commercial usage."

The correspondence had with Com. BREESE on this subject is annexed to the vindication.

The case of the *Stars and Stripes* is also considered, and while it is acknowledged that she cost her owners $35,000, it is asserted that this was because they took advantage of a time when labor was very cheap and material abundant, to build her; and that the vessel was really worth all that was paid for her by the Department. The *Penguin* and the *Albatross*, both older than the *Stars and Stripes*, and of less tonnage, which were purchased by a naval officer, cost more than the latter vessel.

In reply to the statement that he was aware of opposition to commercial usage in purchasing vessels, and that he had been notified that the commissions would be enormous, Mr. WELLES says that this may have been the case, but that the fact has slipped his memory, and even if it were so, he should have felt constrained to continue the course he has adopted from the conviction that the Government was a gainer by it.

He defends the business qualifications of Mr. MORGAN, which had been disparaged, and arrives at the following

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, I think it right to state that those points in my plan of procedure in the purchase of vessels for the Government which most fixed and absorbed my own attention and care throughout the whole transaction, do not appear to be equally prominent and principal before the minds of all those who profess to have investigated, and have criticised my action.

The details of the private business of the individuals or companies who built the ships which I bought; the result of profit or loss to each of them in the transaction; the unfortunate issue of ill-judged purchases made not in compliance with my directions and before my plan of purchase, now under consideration, had been fully carried into effect; the rate of the accustomed brokerage paid by the seller to the agent in conformity with mercantile usage in each of the purchases, and its aggregate in all of them; and lastly, the antecedent business and even the family relations of the purchasing agent, these would seem to be the points in the case upon which the merits of my action, and my plan of action—in the purchases have been in some quarters arraigned and judged. But I can assure the Senate that my own solicitude and exertion in all this matter were engaged in considerations far other than these, and in my humble judgment of far higher public concernment.

To go, under the compulsion of a great emergency, and at the subsequent call of Congress, into that open market, which, as appears by the law, this Government always wisely dreads to enter as a purchaser, even in the persons of its most trusted officials; to arm myself and my agents, then, with all manner of precautions and guaranties against mistake, or fraud, or foul dealing, so that the temptations, and embarrassments, and besieging opportunities of wrong and evil in that sum of traffic may be set at defiance; thus almost to extemporise a navy, by purchasing all the best-needed vessels of the best possible quality at the lowest possible cost to the Government; to avoid all violation of law, and in so far as possible, all departure from the accustomed and appointed methods and terms of such business, so that while the Government was protected, the seller, being dealt with according to the usage fixed by himself, should not be oppressed; to pay out not one dollar from the Treasury save when I had first received, in the substantial form of ships and shipping property, its uttermost value; and finally, thus to be able to look back upon the result to the Government of the whole transaction, as its best and sufficient vindication and praise—these were the ends for which, without weariness and without ceasing, but not without great anxiety, I watched and labored. In the accomplishment of these ends I find, to my own convictions and conscience, the faithful fulfillment of my public duty.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS PURCHASED.

Of whom purchased.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Price asked.	Price paid.
J. H. Brower & Co.	Ship National Guard	1049	$40,000	$35,000
J. H. Brower & Co.	Bark J. C. Kuhn	888	35,000	32,000
James Bishop & Co.	Ship Pampero	1375	35,000	29,000
S. L. Mitchill & Son	St'mship Mississippi	2000	250,000	200,000
Spofford, Tileston & Co.	Steamship Eagle	1550	200,000	185,000
C. S. Bussell	St. pr. Stars & Stripes	407	65,000	55,000
Bushnell & Mallory	St. pr. Varuna	1300	140,000	135,000
Mr. Hammond	St. tug Satellite	150	37,000	36,000
Mr. Hammond	St. tug W. G. Putnam	199		
Spofford, Tileston & Co.	St'mship Jas. Adger	1152	125,000	86,000
Kirkland & Von Sachs	Bark Braziliera	540	25,000	24,000
H. Atwater	Prop. Valley City	190	19,500	18,000
E. & D. Bigelow & Co.	Prop. E. B. Hale	220	25,000	23,000
Reynolds & Cushman	Bark Roebuck	455	24,000	20,000
Reynolds & Cushman	Bark Dawn	387	21,000	19,000
S. L. Mitchill & Co.	St'mship Augusta	1310	130,000	96,000
S. L. Mitchill & Co.	St'mship Alabama	1261	120,000	93,000
Galway & Fuller	Bk. Gem of the Seas	371	23,000	15,000
W. A. Sale & Co.	Bark Arthur	554	22,500	20,000
Mailler & Houghton	Bark Florida	411	17,000	14,000
Hargous & Co.	St'ship Quaker City	1428	135,000	117,500
Moses Taylor & Co.	Bark Amanda	368	[illegible]	15,000
Livingston, Croch. & Co	Steamship De Soto	1675	370,000	322,500
Livingston, Croch. & Co	Steamship Bienville	1560		
R. Coffin & Co.	Steam tug Mercury	187	40,000	36,000
R. Coffin & Co.	St. tug O. M. Pettit	135		
D. T. Glover & F. R. Anthony	St. tug Jacob Bell	229	14,000	12,000
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	St. pr. R. R. Cuyler	204	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	St. pr. Huntsville	74		
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	St. pr. Montgomery	84		
Union Ferry Company	St. f. bt. Wyandank	400	20,000	19,000
John B. Don	Brig Sea Foam	251	12,000	10,000
Horace Beals & Co.	Bark H. Beals	296	[illegible]	10,000
H. Holdredge	Prop. Potomska	287	42,000	33,000
H. Holdredge	Prop. Wamsutta	270	38,000	27,000
S. Schuyler	Tug Young America	180	24,000	20,000
E. Haight, President	Ferryboat S. Stones	....	21,000	20,000
S. Schuyler	Prop. West. World	....	50,000	[illegible]
D. Buck, President	Prop Uncas	192	12,000	10,000
D. Buck, President	Prop. Sachem	180	12,000	10,000
D. Buck, President	Prop. Seneca	180	12,000	10,000
Van Brunt & Slaight	Schr. Henry James	261	12,000	11,000
A. C. Powell	Tug A. C. Powell	90	5,000	5,000
State of Rhode-Island	Tug Narragansett	100	14,500	14,500
E. & D. Bigelow & Co. Agts	Schr. Orvetta	171	10,000	8,000
Geo. E. Goodspeed	Schr. Sid. C. Jones	245	12,500	10,500
Mr. Wagner, of Had'm.	Schr. M. J. Carlton	178	10,000	7,300
Wms'bgh Ferry Co.	F'boat Com. Perry	512	40,000	38,000
Wms'bgh Ferry Co.	F'boat Ethan Allen	512	40,000	38,000
R. F. Loper	Propeller Madgie	220	15,000	13,000
S. S. Wyckoff	Schr. T. A. Ward	284	12,500	11,300
H. A. Brigsten	Bark A. Houghton	330	12,100	11,500
Barstow, Pope & Co.	Propeller Daylight	650	65,000	55,000
Barstow, Pope & Co.	Propeller Dawn	400	45,000	35,000
J. M. Huntington & Co.	Propeller Norwich	450	43,600	43,600
Henry Brinker	Prop H. Brincker	109	15,000	13,000
R. F. Loper	Propeller Patroon	186	16,000	15,500
Mr. Shultz	Tug J. N. Seymour	140	18,500	15,000
Charles Burrill	Propeller Mercedita	1070	130,000	†100000
Peter Crary	Tug-boat Ceres	150	15,000	12,000
Everett & Hawley	Bark Restless	265	15,000	12,000
S. L. Mitchill & Co.	Steamship Florida	1261	120,000	87,500
N. L. Propeller & Co.	St. Prop. N. London	240	50,000	30,000
	Schooner Racer	100	8,500	7,500
Dollner & Potter	Schr. Sarah Bruin	238	9,000	7,000
Lawrence, Giles & Co.	Ship Shep'd Knapp	838	40,000	36,812
Job Falkenburgh	Schr. C. P. Williams	210	7,500	6,000
Charles Clark	Schr. Sophronia	217	9,000	8,000
Charles Clark	Schr. O. H. Lee	199	9,000	7,000
J. B. Sardy, agent	Ship Morning Light	910	43,000	37,500
Fabri & Chauncy	Bark Pursuit	603	23,000	21,000
Luther Adams	St.-tug Island Belle	150	16,000	14,000
W. B. Thomas & Co.	Ship Courier	554	22,500	20,000
H. W. Benedict	Schr. Arletta	250	10,000	8,500
G. W. Miller	Schr. Dan Smith	150	9,500	8,000
Booth & Vassar	Schr. M. Vassar, Jr.	216	8,500	7,600
Van Brunt & Slaight	Schr. Wm. Bacon	143	7,500	6,000
B. F. Woolsey	Schr. John Griffith	240	9,000	8,000
James Bishop & Co.	Schr. Para	200	11,500	10,500
John Ogden	Ship Onward	874	30,000	27,000
H. & W. Delafield	Brig Bohio	197	10,000	9,000
Mr. Van Santvoord	Prop. H. Andrews	.....	25,000	24,000
E. J. Hamilton	Prop. Isaac Smith	.....	67,000	50,000
P. Crary	Tug J. E. Lockwood	180	20,000	16,000
George E. Goodspeed	Schr. Norfolk Packet	349	14,000	12,000
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	Prop. Monticello	650	194000‡	105,000
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	Prop. Mount Vernon	650		
New-Jersey Ferry Co.	Ferry-bt. P. Jackson	700	60,000	60,000
Brooklyn Ferry Co.	Ferry-boat Morse	513	40,000	40,000
A. Degraw	Prop Victoria	280	35,000	25,000
Paul J. Forbes	Prop. Flambeau	950	110,000	100,000

† Owners add $15,000 to cost in addition.

‡ Including charter money due.

Besides the correspondence with Commodore BREESE, alluded to above, and the report of Mr. MORGAN on the purchase of the vessels, which has already been published, the following document is appended to Secretary WELLES' vindication:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the United States Navy, Washington.

SIR: We take the liberty of saying to you that we believe the purchases made for the Navy Department, in this City, by Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN, were made with integrity, economy and ability, and to the great advantage of the Government; and the commission he received from the sellers was in accordance with the usual mercantile custom.

The plan you adopted in this business we believe has resulted in your having obtained good vessels at lower prices than have usually been paid by the Government.

Your obedient servants,

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, BARSTOW & POPE,
DAN DRAKE SMITH, ROBERT & WILLIAMS,
RUSSELL & STURGIS, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. L. FROST, WILLIAM NELSON,
TUCKER, COOPER & CO., SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM, WILLIAMS & GUION,
KIRKLAND & VAN SACHS, ZEREGA & CO.,
CALEB BARSTOW,
J. & N. SMITH & CO., HARBECK & CO.,
THEODORE CRANE, BUCKLEW & CRANE,
JAS. BISHOP & CO.

INTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Paper Read before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, by Henry S. Poor, Esq., a Member of the Society.

It is characteristic of this country that its commerce and wealth, and, consequently, its population are creations rather than growths. These could never have existed, unless the conditions on which they are based had been supplied by man. The natural routes of commerce, the great rivers of the Continent, had their outlets in inhospitable climes, and far distant from the central portion of the Atlantic slope, which was better fitted than any other of the Continent for commercial and manufacturing enterprise, and as the seat of a dense population, and at the same time most conveniently placed in reference to the Old World. The proposition set before our people, consequently, was to correct this oversight of nature; to recast a Continent, and adapt it to their convenience and wants. Nature had taken good care, however, that the task should not be too arduous to discourage the attempt, by the slight elevation she gave to the interior of the Continent, and in the gentle and uniform slopes of its great plains. In its centre were the great lakes, so nicely poised as to give almost equal choice of outlet, either into the Gulf of Mexico, Hudson's Bay, or the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A low ridge, of eight feet in elevation, is the only barrier between them and the Mississippi, which was undoubtedly at one time their outlet. The waters of the two mingled in times of flood, allowing the barks of the natives to pass from one to the other. On the North, a similar means of communication exists between the lakes and Hudson's Bay, although the dividing ridge is somewhat higher. The great depression in the Continent, however, in ascending from the Gulf, is to be found in the Valley of the Mississippi and the Red River of the North, whose waters also mingle, so that, at certain periods of the year, boats pass from one to the other. But neither the inhospitable shores of Hudson's Bay, or the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or the insalubrious Delta of the Mississippi, were adapted to become the seats of a people excelling alike in agriculture, commerce, and the mechanic arts, which require for their development the temperate and bracing climates of the Middle and Northern States, beneath whose soil Providence has accumulated in the greatest profusion the two prime agencies in modern civilization—iron and coal.

In the absence of navigable water-courses the people on the Atlantic slope were without any means of opening communication with the interior at all adequate to the wants of an extensive commerce. The quality in the soil that gave it fertility, rendered it entirely unfit for good earth-roads. The report made to the Legislature of this State in 1817, which laid the foundation for the construction of the Erie Canal, stated that the cost of transporting a ton of produce from Buffalo to Albany was $100, and the time required twenty days. At that time the produce of Western New-York was either floated down the Susquehanna or Delaware rivers to Baltimore or Philadelphia, or the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec. The area of the trade of the City of New-York, which, by virtue of its public works, now lays the whole country under tribute, did not extend in any direction twenty miles from the tributaries of the Hudson. All beyond is an acquisition of her enterprise and skill, which have annexed territories far exceeding those ever annexed by the sword, and hold them by a tenure ten times as firm—that of mutual interest and dependence.

The first well-matured plan for an improved line of communication between the Atlantic slope and the Great Valley, was the proposition for a canal upon the route of the Potomac and Monongahela rivers, by the Father of his country—Gen. WASHINGTON. This project was a subject uppermost in his mind in his first journey across the mountains. Upon his entrance into the House of Burgesses of Virginia, he called its special attention to the subject, and proposed a series of surveys of the route. It was not long, however, before it was ascertained that a much better route existed in the valley of the James and Kanawha rivers. The improvement of the first-named river, with a view of ultimately carrying a water-line across the mountains, was commenced in the last century. But Virginia long since tired of the work. Even WASHINGTON himself lived to see that his own State was not to reap the glory or advantage of first opening through her own territory the great highway which was to be freighted with a commerce vastly richer than that even fabled of Ormus or of Ind. In after years, when he stood upon the summit of that vast plain from which the waters flow by gentle descent into the Lake Ontario and the Huron, and over which, through the Erie Canal, the waters of the St Lawrence turned into the Atlantic, he saw that the march of empire was not to be through his beloved Virginia, but through distant lands, as a reward, seemingly, by Providence for principles that make manly industry the honor as well as the welfare of every people.

It is this great depression in the continent through which the Erie Canal has been constructed, which is the great fact in the progress of this country in population and wealth, and in whatever really distinguishes it. It established the supremacy of the North upon the permanent basis of natural law. But for this depression, the Western States would have been unpeopled, and the greater proportion of their area still a desert. From the advantage taken of it, produce is grown, with profit to the farmer, upon the Upper Mississippi, two thousand miles from our harbor, and five thousand miles from the districts of consumption in Europe, the transportation of which, for three hundred miles, over ordinary roads, would fully equal its value. The cost for 1860, for transporting a ton of produce from Buffalo to Albany, including tolls was only $2 87, and from Chicago to Albany only about twice this sum. The greater part of the vegetable food we consume is grown in districts so far distant, that the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from them to us, over ordinary earth-roads, would be three times greater than its present value in our market, and more than six times greater than the value of Indian corn. This statement is a striking illustration of what the country owes to its public works.

The success of the Erie Canal, connecting the great lakes with tide-water, immediately led to the commencement of a large number of similar works extending from these to the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Of these seven have been completed and are in operation—the Erie Canal, extending from Erie, Penn., to Pittsburgh; the Sandy and Beaver Canal, connecting a tributary of the upper Ohio with Cleveland; the Ohio Canal, extending from Cleveland to Portsmouth on the Ohio River; the Miami Canal, extending from Toledo to Cincinnati; the Wabash and Erie Canal, extending from Toledo to Evansville on the Ohio; the Illinois and Michigan Canal, extending from Chicago and the head of navigation on the Illinois River, and the Canal connecting the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

The greater number of these works were commenced and either fully or partially completed before the railroad, that great wonder of modern civilization, had developed its vast capacity and usefulness. With the exception of the Erie, and perhaps we may say the Illinois and Michigan Canal, all the others named have been nearly superseded by railroads, which, in all the Northern States, have come to be the common highways. Two great lines of railway have been constructed between our own harbors and the Lakes Erie and Ontario, with branches to every available port upon them, and serving as trunk lines for the vast system that radiates from the lakes and striking the Ohio and Mississippi at numerous points, have practically turned these great rivers with their tributaries into our own harbor. There are thirteen great lines connecting the lakes with the Mississippi, and eight with the Ohio. All these are but prolongations of our own system, and are as much tributary to the commerce of our City as if they radiated from it, and bring to us not only the commerce of the vast network of railroads, of which they form the trunk lines, but that of the 20,000 miles of navigable water line formed by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The following statements show the extent of the lines of completed railroad in the United States on the 1st day of January last, and of the progress of the system for 30 years past:

States, &c.	Total length of line	Miles in operation.	Cost of roads and equipment
Maine	639.35	475.86	$16,235,261
New-Hampshire	684.29	657.88	22,676,234
Vermont	555.37	575.37	23,240,097
Massachusetts	1,386.63	1,314.35	59,777,878
Rhode Island	136.82	104.32	4,137,388
Connecticut	762.90	697.76	20,968,280
N. Eastern States	[illegible]	3,715.54	$147,914,238
New-York	3,455.37	2,808.96	$145,289,792
New-Jersey	844.76	627.28	30,365,031
Pennsylvania	3,972.26	2,943.22	151,529,629
Delaware	170.69	136.69	4,370,765
Maryland and D. C.	701.81	405.81	19,979,284
Middle Atlantic Sts	9,144.89	6,921.96	[illegible]
Virginia	2,483.62	1,805.04	$69,568,698
North Carolina	1,212.04	886.92	17,084,509
South Carolina	1,074.47	978.47	22,045,435
Georgia	1,724.20	1,401.50	27,632,680
Florida	736.50	326.50	6,561,000
South Atlantic Sts	7,230.83	5,398.43	$142,904,321
Alabama	1,438.90	643.40	$17,261,487
Mississippi	870.80	797.80	22,986,270
Louisiana	831.00	327.75	12,193,124
Texas	2,667.00	294.50	9,200,000
Gulf States	5,807.70	2,063.45	$61,640,981
Arkansas	701.33	38.56	$1,800,000
Missouri	1,430.60	813.10	35,398,093
Tennessee	1,412.63	1,283.54	30,793,189
Kentucky	763.90	531.20	16,551,600
S. Interior States	4,308.46	2,666.34	$84,542,873
Ohio	4,133.25	3,057.03	$117,353,116
Michigan	1,412.10	807.30	33,615,761
Indiana	2,522.27	2,058.17	71,973,089
Illinois	3,551.90	2,924.60	106,975,581
Wisconsin	2,272.09	937.09	37,580,881
Iowa	2,021.80	548.89	17,257,905
Minnesota	1,167.00	......	2,000,000
N. Interior States	17,080.41	10,332.99	$386,756,913
California	343.23	70.05	$3,600,000
Total Unit'd States	48,100.89	31,168.76	$1,177,993,818

The following table exhibits the progress of Railroads for the 30 years ending on the 1st of January, 1861:

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1832	131	1842	3,877	1852	10,373
1833	576	1843	4,174	1853	13,315
1834	762	1844	4,311	1854	15,511
1835	918	1845	4,522	1855	18,153
1836	1,102	1846	4,870	1856	21,440
1837	1,421	1847	5,336	1857	24,290
1838	1,843	1848	5,682	1858	26,210
1839	1,920	1849	6,350	1859	27,857
1840	2,197	1850	7,475	1860	29,401
1841	3,319	1851	8,856	1861	31,179

The following statement will show the length of Canals in the United States at the period named:

	Length in miles.	
Northeastern States.		
Maine	50.50	
New-Hampshire	2.13	
Vermont	1.06	
Massachusetts	6.60	
Connecticut	5.50—	65.19
Middle Atlantic States.		
New-York	1,039.86	
New-Jersey	148.70	
Pennsylvania	1,349.00	
Delaware	13.50	
Maryland and District of Columbia	191.00—	2,742.06
Southern Atlantic States.		
Virginia	188.98	
North Carolina	13.50	
South Carolina	52.50	
Georgia	28.00—	382.98
Gulf States.		
Louisiana	24.75—	24.75
Southern Interior States.		
Tennessee	51.70	
Kentucky	486.50—	538.20
Northern Interior States.		
Ohio	796.00	
Michigan	543.00	
Indiana	102.00	
Illinois	20.00—	1,461.00
Total		5,214.18
Add Railroads		31,168.76
Total mileage of Railroads and Canals		36,382.94

But what chiefly concerns us are the results of this vast system—the commerce and wealth it has created. It is here that conjecture becomes an element in our calculations. The Federal Government utterly ignores what is regarded a most important function with others—a knowledge of the extent and value of the internal commerce of the country. State Governments have been almost equally indifferent. It is to make up for such neglects that our Society was instituted. What individuals and institutions like our own do not accomplish, will be left undone. We have in this State, fortunately, some data with which we can commence, and which, with statements furnished by Railroad and Canal Companies, will enable us to estimate approximately the value of the tonnage of our public works. Upon the Canals the tonnage is both classified and its value estimated as a basis for the imposition of tolls. This tonnage for 1860, with the valuation, was as follows:

CANALS.

Classification of Articles.	Tons transported.	Value ₩ ton.	Aggregate value.
Products of the Forest	1,5[illegible],977	$7	$10,654,719
Products of Animals	19,882	253	5,030,067
Vegetable Food	1,659,158	30	49,710,838
Other Agricultural Products	3,714	29	1,098,073
Manufactures	268,759	30	8,113,177
Merchandise	250,380	337	84,350,428
Other Articles	938,364	13	11,[illegible],947
Total	4,650,214	$37	$170,919,198

The Railroad Companies are required to classify a report of the amount of their tonnage, but not the value of the same. I give the classification and amount, with the estimates by myself.

RAILROADS.

Kinds of Freight.	Tons carried.	Val. p. t.	Total val.
Products of the Forest	373,424	$20	$7,468,480
Products of Animals	895,519	200	179,103,800
Vegetable Food	1,103,640	50	55,182,000
Other Agricultural Products	143,219	15	2,148,278
Manufactures	511,916	250	127,979,000
Merchandise	783,811	500	391,905,500
Other articles	930,244	10	9,302,440
Totals	4,741,773	$163	$773,088,506
Add Tonnage of Canals	4,650,214	37	170,919,198
Totals	9,391,987	$104	$943,935,698

The value of the tonnage carried on Railroads is from estimates of experienced forwarders. The correctness of these estimates is an important subject of inquiry as furnishing data applicable to the tonnage of all the public works of the United States.

The products of the forests, which embrace the more valuable kinds of lumber, are put at $20 per ton which is about equivalent to a thousand feet, board measure. The products of animals are estimated at $200 per ton, or ten cents per pound. As butter and cheese make up a considerable portion of this class of tonnage, the estimate is not probably out of the way. It is lower than that of the products of animals carried by the canals. Vegetable food, which is chiefly flour, is estimated at $50 per ton, which is at the rate of $5 per barrel. The greatest difficulty in arriving at absolute correctness is in reference to manufactures and merchandise. The former is estimated at $250 per ton, while that transported by the canal is estimated at only $30 per ton. But the great proportion of manufactures carried by the former is *salt*, which is never transported on railroads. Another important item of manufactures transported on the canals is made up of pig and bar iron. The manufactures transported by railroad, on the other hand, are of entirely a different class of articles, being iron and wood wrought into various forms, fitting them for use, such as utensils and machinery, furniture, leather and domestic woolens and cottons. The term merchandise is applied to a higher grade of manufactures, and embraces all the more valuable kinds of goods. The estimate for this class of tonnage is $500 per ton. A very large proportion of our imports come under this head. A merchant, with the system of classification adopted by the railroad companies, could probably give a very accurate estimate, and, perhaps, point out fallacies in my own.

I am aware that the results deduced from the calculations may seem almost incredible. I believe they are not exaggerated, and am sustained, I think, by reference to the railroads of Massachusetts. These transported in 1860, 4,094,369 tons. At the value estimated for the tonnage of the New-York railroads, that of Massachusetts would equal $667,382,147. If we take off one-quarter of this tonnage as duplications being reported by more than one road, we shall reach 3,070,027 as the absolute tonnage of the railroads of the State, having a value of $500,524,201. The products of the State for the same year, entering into consumption, were fully up to $300,000,000. In 1855, according to an accurate census, they were probably $200,000,000. If we estimate the raw material used, almost the whole of which is imported, the aggregate value of the tonnage would be $450,000,000. The tonnage passing over the roads of the State from other States, probably exceeded in value $50,000,000, making the aggregate of $500,000,000.

In estimating the actual value of the tonnage of the railroads of New-York, we must make certain deductions for duplications, though probably not so great a percentage as for the railroads of Massachusetts. Of the total tonnage of the former 2,167,737 tons were carried by the Erie and Central Railroads. The roads tributary to these are the Buffalo and State line, the Buffalo, New-York and Erie, and the Watertown and Rome, the aggregate tonnage of which was 678,767 tons. If we deduct 25 per cent. for duplications from the total tonnage of the State there will be left 3,554,330 tons, having a valuation of $698,681,793. With the deductions the absolute tonnage of the railroads of the two States was $6,626,357, having an aggregate value of $1,060,205,991. Adding this tonnage and value to the freight transported by the canals, the total for the public works of the two States will be 11,276,571 tons, having a total value of $1,259,055,179.

The total length of the railroads of the two States transporting freight was 3,886 miles, 1317 being in the former and 2,569 in the latter. The freight carried per mile of road was, consequently, 1,700 tons. There are in the United States 33,000 miles of railroad. If we assume a tonnage for the whole equal to one-half that for the railroads of New-York and Massachusetts, or 850 tons per mile of road, the total tonnage will be 28,050,000 tons, having a value of $4,542,150,000.

If to these aggregates we add the tonnage of the Canals of the country, estimating the same and their value at twice those for the New-York Canals, the aggregates for all the Canals will be 9,300,428 tons, having a value of $341,698,396. Adding these amounts to the Railroads of the country, the former will be swelled to $37,350,428 tons, having a value of $4,883,848,396. These aggregates, vast as they are, do not include the coastwise trade of the country, or that of its navigable lakes and rivers. There is no doubt that the tonnage is greatly under-estimated, whatever may be thought of its value. The average tonnage per mile of the railroads of the Eastern States, embracing coal roads, is fully 2,000 tons per mile of road. The tonnage of the Western roads will equal fully 1,000 tons per mile, as is proved by the following statement of the length and tonnage of several roads:

Road.	Length, miles.	Tons Transported.
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	141	296,835
Little Miami	120	343,901
Cleveland and Toledo	147	250,483
Michigan Central	282	378,570
Michigan Southern	525	398,679
Illinois Central	700	496,390
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	310	538,679
Chicago and Rock Island	228	301,668
Galena and Chicago	259	381,188
Total	2,712	3,386,395

Average per mile, 1,250 tons.

As conditions precedent to an accurate estimate of the value of the internal commerce of a country, we must first know the amount and value of the products, and the degree to which subdivision of labor is carried. But no adequate census of the country has been taken in view of ascertaining these facts. We have had only one thoroughly complete census—that of the State of Massachusetts, taken in 1855. The total value of all the products was $295,820,825. The rate of production was equal to $260 per head. One-half this rate for the whole country would equal $4,000,000,000. Assuming that one-half the values produced went into channels of commerce, the return values being equal to those outgoing in any direction, and we should have a result corresponding very nearly to that already given.

The next step, assuming the correctness of the calculations in reference to the commerce of the railroads and canals of the country, is to determine the value of the coastwise trade, and that of the natural water-courses—the lakes and rivers. But here we are thrown almost entirely upon conjecture. Take, for example, the value of the merchandise brought to, and carried from this City on the Sound boats, of which, in connection with railroads, there are three first-class lines. The steamers of these arrive and depart daily, almost always heavily laden. We have not here the elements for making a calculation approximately correct. Such is the case with the whole coastwise trade. We are no better off in reference to the river-trade. With regard to the lake-trade, a great many reports have been got up, but the calculations of many of them seem to be extravagant and fallacious. That of Mr. J. D. Andrews is the most complete work of the kind ever executed, as few are willing to bring to such an undertaking an equal amount of patient industry, and few are so well acquainted with the subject discussed. But his report was prepared ten years ago, since which the internal commerce of the country has doubled in value. In 1855, an elaborate report was submitted to Congress in reference to this trade, which gave the following aggregates, for the several lake ports:

Districts.	Tonnage entered and cleared.	Value of Imports & Exports.
Cuyahoga	1,782,493	$162,185,640
Buffalo Creek	3,330,232	303,023,000
Sandusky	—	59,966,000
Maumee	1,034,644	94,107,000
Chicago	2,632,000	233,878,000
Detroit	1,538,000	140,000,000
Milwaukee	—	35,000,000
Oswego	1,607,000	146,235,000
Sackett's Harbor, Cape Vincent, Oswegatchie, Genesee, Niagara.	—	42,226,000
Presque Isle, Michilimackinac.	Omitted.	
Exports and Imports		$1,216,620,640
Total value of Lake Commerce excluding Presque Isle and Michilimackinac.		$608,310,320

Tonnage of the Lakes for 1854 *and* 1855, *including the Steam Tonnage for* 1855.

	Tonnage. 1854.	1855.	Steam Tonnage. 1855.
Sackett's Harbor	7,570	6,227	1,944
Oswego	24,365	42,469	5,199
Genesee	—	233	128
Niagara	868	468	128
Oswegatchie	3,744	4,485	3,042
Buffalo Creek	82,678	76,952	38,262
Cape Vincent	4,866	6,609	1,143
Presque Isle	8,210	9,269	4,720
Cuyahoga	45,483	51,078	15,012
Sandusky	6,084	8,051	306
Miami	5,479	3,763	115
Detroit	52,363	65,058	32,180
Mackinaw	4,393	4,431	2,397
Milwaukee	14,117	15,673	288
Chicago	31,041	50,972	3,207
Total tonnage	291,231	345,729	108,243

Increase of Lake tonnage (steam and sail) from June 30, 1854, to June 30, 1855, a fraction over 18.8 per cent.

Ratio of steam to sail tonnage for 1855, a small fraction less than ⅓.

With regard to the commerce of the rivers we have nothing better than the estimates and statements of the Boards of Trade, and of Prices Current of a few cities lying upon them. According to these, the value of the imports into Cincinnati for 1860 was $107,647,216; exports, $119,637,188. Those of St. Louis were still greater. Of smaller ports we have no account whatever, and this branch of the subject is referred to, rather as an important field of inquiry, which should immediately engage the attention of the General Government, than with any purpose of giving estimates of such commerce even approximately correct.

Assuming the correctness of the estimates given, a most important lesson is taught as to the relative value of the crops and wealth of different portions of the country. I do not desire to introduce political or sectional questions, but there is no doubt that the value of the tonnage of the public works of New-York is four times greater than that of a full cotton crop. Very exaggerated notions have been entertained as to the value of this crop compared with that of the products of the whole country. It is doubtful whether it equals in value *one-twenty-fifth* of the whole. The strength displayed by the North in the present contest fully confirms this estimate. With one half, in area, of the United States actually isolated from it, the strength of Government does not seem to be weakened either in men or money. There has been a great amount of individual loss and suffering, but the North carries the load imposed upon it without feeling the burden, and has for the first time in its history, come to something like a consciousness of its real strength. The concurrence of a dearth in Europe, with abundant crops in the Northern States, undoubtedly proved our salvation; but all this would not have availed us, had we not accumulated the means for their transportation. If the North, twenty years ago, had foreseen the rebellion, and commenced what would have been deemed adequate preparation for the crisis, it must have succumbed, as such preparation would have checked the progress of its public and wealth to such a degree as to have left it incapable of putting forth the strength necessary to crush a gigantic insurrection. If it had happened that the Erie Canal had had four feet of water instead of *seven*, the demand for breadstuffs could not have been supplied. The balance of trade would probably have been so largely against us as to have forced the Banks to suspend specie payment, and perhaps involved people and Government in a common ruin. But this great work, so silent in its operations that hardly any one is conscious of its existence, has safely carried us through a storm which all intelligent foreigners believed would soon make financial, and then political shipwrecks of our country. Under incredible difficulties, the strength it has displayed is the most marvelous thing in this land of marvels.

Since the construction of the Erie Canal, and our system of railroads, every year has greatly added to the area from which this City draws its trade. The possible extent of this area becomes a question of the utmost importance, in view of the closing of Southern harbors, either by a temporary or permanent blockade—by a stone or a steam fleet. It is a remarkable fact that, however important it may be to keep Southern ports open to preserve capital already invested in them, and for the purpose of maintaining an established routine, they might all be closed without reducing, except temporarily, the volume or value of Southern products, especially *cotton* and sugar. Previous to the rebellion, nearly all the sugar grown in Louisiana went up the Mississippi River. Cotton had begun to move largely in the same direction. New-Orleans had almost entirely ceased to be the port of export, either coast-wise or foreign, for the grain or food crops of the West. The total exports of these articles from that city the past year was as follows:

Exports to	Flour, bbls.	Pork, bbls.	Bacon, casks.	Lard, bbls.	Beef, bbls.	Corn, sacks.
New-York	10,862	868	271	9,948	9,878	37,243
Boston	41,524	2,097	91	1,061	1,699	22,410
Philadelphia	—	—	—	260	10	—
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oth. coastw. p'ts.	247,231	45,572	28,565	7,396	3,019	498,916
Great Britain	6,341	89	—	7,846	5,495	52,448
Cuba	6,478	1,307	1,461	37,380	735	27,065
Oth. For'gn p'ts.	74,115	3,120	305	6,461	863	14,288
Total	386,511	53,050	30,693	70,852	21,699	652,370

Of the Breadstuffs exported from New-Orleans the past year, only 58,727 barrels of Flour and 112,101 sacks of Corn were sent to the Eastern States and Great Britain, the value of which did not exceed $576,564. Of Provisions there were exported in the same direction 3,055 barrels of Pork, 362 casks of Bacon, 18,871 barrels of Lard, and 17,062 barrels of Beef, the value of the whole not exceeding $600,000. In other words, the total exports of Breadstuffs and Provisions, the products of the Mississippi Valley, sent to the Eastern States and Great Britain the past year, did not exceed $1,200,000 in value, against a tonnage of the same articles, equaling $200,000,000 in value coming to tide-water, over the public works of New-York. Already has this city swept clean the northwest. The same law of attraction that had turned to its harbor the food grown in the great valley, was bringing its cotton, and would have soon brought to us a large portion of the crop, had peace and harmony in domestic relations continued. From Cairo cotton can be forwarded to Liverpool as cheaply through New-York as through New-Orleans. The belt for the production of this staple lies midway between this point and New-Orleans, and it can be laid down as cheaply at one place as the other. The same thing may be affirmed of the crop grown in Western Alabama as well as in the States lying upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. The cotton of South Carolina and Georgia can go forward to Liverpool through the interior routes, and by way of New-York, at a cost not exceeding one cent per pound that of sending it direct from Savannah and Charleston. These statements could be easily demonstrated by the introduction of a few freight bills of railroad companies and forwarders. By closing Southern ports we need not fear any harm to commerce, the moment the people there make up their mind to trade.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Forward Movement—Inlishments—The Constitutional Convention—Cotton and Sorhum—Mortality—From the West.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

Our people have been aroused within the past few days into something like animated satisfaction, in view of active operations of a portion, at least, of our grand army. The announcement that an expedition of considerable magnitude had actually got under way from Cairo and the adjacent ports, created almost an enthusiasm in this city. The hopes of the people have been so long tampered with that they nearly despair of any energetic action, and they are consequently dubious as to anything being accomplished when it is given out that a movement is to be made. If our Western boys can only be permitted, they will make the rebels feel crushing blows from the strong arms of freemen. It is, therefore, with intense satisfaction that they have seen the statement that Gen. Lane is to be allowed, with a sufficient force, to carry on the war in his own peculiar manner. There is strong probability, if the programme is carried out as published, that the rebels will get hurt.

It seems there was a mistake about enlistments ceasing on the 31st of December, under State authority. Our State is going on as usual, and new regiments are being formed. There are now in camps of instruction 15,000 men, mostly in full regiments, some of which have been full for months. If the people have any curiosity to know where the money goes, they can ascertain by inquiring into facts like this: An officer of Brackett's Cavalry—a full regiment, which has been in Camp Douglas several months—said, a few days since, that it had actually cost the Government over *six hundred thousand dollars*, and yet there was not a sabre, a carbine or a pistol in the regiment, except those belonging to the officers. It is no wonder that Secretary Chase has his hands full in providing funds to meet the expenditures of the War Department. The only great feats we hear of on the Potomac are those performed by the Paymasters.

The Constitutional Convention has been in session about a week. A strictly partisan organization was effected, although many of the majority were elected as "Union Democrats," in strong Republican districts. The opening proceedings of the Convention created considerable uneasiness, as symptoms of a decidedly revolutionary character manifested themselves; and when our "Egyptian" Democracy get on the "rampage," there is no telling to what lengths they will go. An effort was made to place, or rather declare, the Convention supreme and beyond all control, as an embodiment of the people. One member declared that it was in the power of that body to declare the State offices vacant instanter, and to form a provisional Government. Such nonsense, however, did not find favor with the leading Democrats of the Convention, and apprehensions are now pretty much removed that the majority will do anything revolutionary, or that they will not submit the result of their labors to the test of a popular vote.

The Convention contains some of the ablest men of the Democracy in the State, and these have too much at stake to lend themselves to the schemes of the demagogues. Long John Wentworth is a member, and in him, despite all his peculiarities, the people at large have more confidence than in any other.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have been in session at Springfield. They are taking steps to encourage the culture of cotton and sorghum. There are many specimens of the produce of the latter, in the shape of sugar and syrup, on exhibition at their rooms. Mr. J. H. Smith, of Quincy, exhibits a specimen, accompanied by a detailed statement of his mode of culture. He says that he produced, on one acre of ground, 1,500 pounds of sugar and 115 gallons of syrup—the former costing four cents per pound, and the latter 20 cents per gallon. The sugar is of a quality that sells in this market at 10 cents per pound, and the syrup at 50 cents a gallon. The net profit on this acre will, therefore, be, sugar, $90; syrup, $34 50. But this, I judge, is an extraordinary yield, consequent upon high culture. One-half, or even a third, of these net profits would be much better than our farmers are doing in grain.

The deaths in this city during the past year were 2,069. In 1860, 2,056. In 1859, 1,862. Setting down the population of Chicago at 110,000, and we have for 1861 one death in 53 1-6. As in all cities, much the greatest mortality occur among children under ten years of age, being about five-eighths of the whole number. This "slaughter of the innocents" in our cities is something fearful, and it would seem that science ought to be able to suggest a remedy. The mortality among the infants is large, being for December alone 28 out of 195. Between one and ten years, 78 died. Is not much of this mortality owing to the pernicious fashion of dressing children—little girls especially? Adults would freeze to death if exposed to the cold and bleak winds of Winter in a rig of the same description that proud, but foolish—and may I not say guilty—mothers put upon their five and seven-year old daughters. Appearances are consulted; health and life are sacrificed.

The Twelfth Wisconsin—1,046 strong—passed through this city on Saturday, *en route* for Fort Leavenworth. They were fully armed and equipped.

Bayard Taylor and Whipple are announced to lecture in this city before the Young Men's Association. Chicago is at present full of "entertainments" of every variety and character—good, bad, and indifferent.

Business in some departments, is quite active. Prospects now are that there will be at least 400,000 hogs packed in Chicago, being double the number of any former year. It is probable that we shall go ahead of even Cincinnati, in this, her heretofore specialty. Last week 85,486 were received. Live hogs are selling at $2 20@$2 35; dressed, $2 55@$2 85. Flour and grain continue to arrive in fair quantities. The storage capacity of the city, which has been increased to 10,000,000 bushels will be amply sufficient for all receipts. Market fluctuating.

In the money circles there is a good deal of uneasiness and uncertainty. Brokers, as is their wont, take every possible advantage of the state of things brought about by the suspension of specie payments, and are endeavoring to create a speculative spirit in gold. Rates have advanced to 4 per cent., but as the Indiana State Bank Agencies redeem for less, even at 1 per cent., they have not as yet succeeded in creating a panic, or any great demand. Currency is scarce, growing out of the fact that the Indiana State Bank has not suspended, and is curtailing its circulation. The United States Sub-Treasurer here has paid out during the last three months over $2,000,000, which has relieved our finances wonderfully. He is still paying out from $25,000 to $30,000 daily. As there are about 6,000 troops in camp here, these payments must continue heavy as long as they remain. Exchange on New-York is still plenty at ⅛c.@¼c.

Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1861.

C. C. Hutchinson, Esq., Indian Agent in Kansas, was in this city yesterday. He represents matters in the Western Military District as in a satisfactory condition—that is, comparatively. The announcement of Gen. Lane's appointment and of his expedition is everywhere hailed with enthusiasm, as the harbinger of better days to the Union cause. He says that Lane is the most popular man in Kansas, especially as a military leader. His military character is just suited to the temper of the people, and they will rally with alacrity to his standard, whenever he unfurls it to the breeze, for a march into the heart of the rebel Kingdom.

The Kansas Indians are all loyal, and ready to take up arms for the Union, whenever called upon. They are poor, however, not having raised anything for three years prior to 1861, and their hunting grounds having been very much circumscribed by the encroaching settlements of the whites.

Money is scarce and times are hard with the inhabitants of the young State, but Mr. H. says that they feel much more secure now than in 1856, during the Border-Ruffian and Buchanan war upon them. They feel that they have the protection of the National Government, and no State has come forward with greater alacrity to the defence of the Union than our young Western sister. The people of Kansas are nearly unanimous for war, not only upon the rebellion but upon its cause; and to this conclusion the irresistible logic of events will bring us all sooner or later. The West is upon this standpoint now, to a great extent; and conservatism—in plain English, Pro-Slaveryism—will be compelled to yield, or we shall all go down together.

Mr. H. says that so far as he can ascertain, the loyal feeling among the Indians of the "Indian country" is increasing. John Ross and others have all along remained true, as well as a large majority of the Cherokees. The rebel emissaries have been unremitting in their labors to deceive and to seduce them from their allegiance. They have been more successful with the half-breeds than with any other class; but he is of opinion that there will no National force be required to keep the "Indian country" in order, as the loyal will prove more than a match for the rebellious.

Hartford Tract Society.

CELEBRATION OF ITS FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY—EULOGIES UPON DECEASED MEMBERS—SPIRITUAL PROVISION FOR THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hartford, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

This branch of the American Tract Society held its Forty-sixth Anniversary last evening in the Central Church—that of Dr. Hawes. A year ago Dr. Murray, of New-Jersey, assisted, and Judges Williams and Parsons, of this city—all three have now gone to their reward, revered and beloved by all who knew them.

Besides the eulogies pronounced on these noble men, and some matters of local interest, there were several points of more general importance, which may have interest for your readers. One of the speakers explained and urged the new plan of *colporteur* labor, called coöperative colportage; designed to furnish for the destitute in every county a visitor, with books and tracts to sell and grant; his operations to be sustained and assisted by all the good people if possible in the churches of the county.

Secretary Eastman, of New-York, recounted what the Society is doing to provide choice reading matter for the army. Though $12,000 has been expended, this is but a fraction of what needs to be done.

His appeal for the brave soldiers and sailors of the United States was eloquently enforced by Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, of your City—a man for the times, who has done more than most of our public men to inspire and invigorate Christian patriotism. He was thankful to live *now* and *here*, rather than at any previous crisis of the world's history. The first duty, he said, of this nation now is *to fight*—not vindictively, but as executors of the Divine will in suppressing an atrocious rebellion. The Tract Society, too, he said, wished to be known to be as patriotic as President Lincoln himself, and as earnest as the best patriots of the land to save the nation's life and unity by subduing the rebellion wholly and permanently. In obedience to the call of Providence, they would cheer on the soldier, and labor to prepare him to do or to die; and while so doing, aid to bring in that grand and noble future that awaits our country after passing through the furnace of war.

R.

Accident on the Delaware Railroad.

A TRAIN PRECIPITATED THROUGH A DRAWBRIDGE—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER INJURED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 16.

A most fearful railroad accident occurred early yesterday morning, on the Delaware Railroad, just where the track crosses the canal, near St. George's station, by which seven persons lost their lives, and fifteen were more or less injured. A wood train, consisting of thirteen platform cars, empty, and one old passenger, in which the conductor, Mr. Albert Butler, and some twenty laborers were seated, went down the Delaware road for a load of wood. When the train reached the high bridge which spans the canal, near the St. George's station, the draw of the bridge was discovered to be open; but the discovery came too late to stop the train, the ice on the road preventing it, and it was precipitated into the canal, a distance of about sixty feet. Car upon car were piled in pieces upon each other, crushing a number of persons. The conductor, Mr. Butler, was, fortunately, standing outside of the car, and seeing the train was about to make the fearful plunge, jumped off and escaped; but he had no time to warn the workmen in the car, and the entire number were soon mixed with the ruins in the canal. The engineer of the train, Josiah Anderson, was killed instantly, as well as the fireman, Edward Menam.

The noise made by the breaking of the cars soon attracted the citizens of that vicinity and persons engaged upon the canal, and a dispatch was sent to Wilmington and Newcastle for assistance. The citizens assembled rendered every assistance in their power to rescue the unfortunate men that were still alive amid the wreck, and also to secure the remains of those who had been killed. In a short time the bodies of the engineer, fireman and the following were got out: Wm. McElwee, Wm. Menam, Joseph Dolan, Nathaniel Shay and Joseph Griffins. The remains of these unfortunate men were taken to Newcastle, where most of them resided.

The citizens worked with a will, and soon fifteen of the sufferers were rescued, some with slight wounds, notwithstanding the fearful character of the accident, and others were very dangerously injured. These were taken to Wilmington, and immediately placed under the care of a numerous corps of physicians and nurses. We were unable to obtain the names of the wounded men.

Mr. Anderson, the engineer, has been in the employ of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co. since 1836, and was always considered the most careful and reliable man engaged upon the road. He resided in Wilmington, where he leaves a wife and three children. One of his sons was in the employ of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., and was attending to his duties in the freight office at Broad-street and Washington-avenue, when the notice of the accident was sent to the city.

The fireman, and most of the others killed were, we understand, married men, and have for several years been in the employ of the Delaware Railroad Company.

A force was sent from Wilmington to get the road in order for the regular travel, and a scow was sent from Chesapeake City to assist in raising the locomotive and removing the wrecked cars. It was expected that the regular train, later in the day, would be able to pass over, as the bridge was but little injured.

MESSAGES OF THE GOVERNORS.

Rhode Island.

ADDRESS OF GOV. SPRAGUE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

On the 14th, Gov. Sprague made a statement to the General Assembly of Rhode Island of what he had done in his executive capacity since the August session. Among other things, he said:

"With few exceptions, Rhode Island has just cause to be proud of the reputation of both the officers and men she has sent into the field. Her artillery is second to none in the service. It is at present on both sides of the Potomac, with Gen. Burnside and at home. Her cavalry bids fair to become in the mightiest degree creditable to itself and to the community from which it was enlisted. It remains here for the present, but will soon move to a more active field of labor. Her Second Regiment remains at Washington, and maintains a proud preëminence. The Third has been organized as an artillery regiment, and is now before the enemy at Beaufort. The Fourth has recently been ordered to join Gen. Burnside's Expedition, and I hazard nothing in saying that it will reflect honor upon the State whenever it may be brought into contact with the enemies of our Government. A battalion of the Fifth Regiment is also in this expedition, and I have confidence that it will act well its part in the hour of trial. The Sixth Regiment, but recently authorized for home service, is yet to be filled. The regiments already raised have been required to be filled to the maximum standard.

At the request of a committee of the National Guards, I have appointed a commission to suggest alterations in our military laws as may be deemed called for by the character of the present contest with rebellion, and by our local necessities. The result of their deliberations will be laid before you. Except as affording schools of instruction, our militia law, as it exists at present, has not performed the most desirable service. It should be so altered that the State will have at its command, in any exigency which may arise, a small and well drilled and officered corps, to be filled, should this be found necessary, by a system of apportionment among the several towns. In addition to this, the organization of the enrolled militia is desirable, both to be entirely unconnected with the present chartered companies.

During the past year large numbers of the people of the State have formed themselves into companies for military instruction. Some of these companies have been furnished with arms, responsible parties becoming sureties for their safe keeping and return. The armories of the State are now exhausted, and it is necessary that authority should be given to make purchases of arms, if it is deemed desirable to furnish them to such as exhibit a willingness to perfect themselves in their use.

My attention has been called to the subject of introducing military exercises and instruction into our common schools. I can perceive no serious objections to such a change, but much that may commend it to your consideration and favor.

Our coast defences are receiving the attention of Congress, and I have reason to expect that before your session is far advanced you will be called upon to act with reference to propositions which will be submitted to you by the General Government.

Senators! I trust your devotion to the sacred cause of upholding our Constitution and preserving our Union in the spirit of their original construction is not less to-day than at our last session, and that you have come together prepared, with the assent of the people, to pledge the last dollar and the last man in the enterprise which now absorbs the thoughts and energies of this people. I trust your influence will be so directed as to stimulate the General Government to devote all its energies to the suppression of this rebellion and the restoration of our glorious Union, leaving for times of peace, of greater calmness and less passion, the consideration and arrangement of those other vexatious questions which have long embarrassed our national existence, and can only now be agitated with serious detriment to the country's interest."

ADDRESS TO THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS IN BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Gov. Sprague has issued the following address to the Rhode Island soldiers in Burnside's expedition:

Soldiers: Rhode Island regards with deep interest her patriotic representatives in the great army of the nation. She is proud of the valor they have already displayed, and of the good name which everywhere attaches to them. She points to them as a living proof of her devotion and constancy in the cause of the country; as a fitting illustration of her own integrity and patriotism. To you, who are selected to act an important part in events now soon to transpire, she sends her hearty "what cheer" and her brief word of encouragement.

We are pleased that you are so soon to enter upon the more active life for which you have yearned, and that, ere many days have passed away, you will have an opportunity of winning renown for yourselves and glory for your commonwealth. We are pleased that so many who were neighbors and friends here, are to be associated in this enterprise. Let your purpose be to cheer each other's hearts, and care for each other's interests, and strengthen each other's good resolutions in the hour of prosperity as well as in the hour of trial. Cling to your country's cause, as "the ship-wrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and tempest gather about him." Have faith in a merciful Providence, faith in a good purpose, faith in the leader of your enterprise, and faith in each other.

I regret that I cannot accompany you in the new work to which you are called; but I am assured that you will be cared for, and I can safely assure you that you will be remembered. The heart of the State will go with you, and many prayers will ascend for your triumph in every struggle, and your safe return to your hearth-stones. In whatever situation you may be placed, Rhode Island will do all in her power to promote your well-being. She sends you with this her cheerful good-bye and earnest Godspeed.

WM. SPRAGUE.

New-Jersey.

MESSAGE OF GOV. OLDEN.

The Message of Gov. Olden, of New-Jersey states that the receipts of the Treasury from all sources, during the year, have been $271,398 17, and the disbursements, $253,304 40.

On the 1st of January, 1861, the indebtedness of the State was $164,752 83, having decreased during the past year the sum of $27,260 43.

The Governor suggests, that in case the Banks of the State should be obliged to suspend specie payments, the Legislature should legalize their action; he also rehearses the action taken toward sustaining the Government, by furnishing men for the Grand army of the Union; refers to the necessity of perfecting the coast defences; hints at the advantages Perth Amboy possesses as a permanent location for the Naval Academy, which has been removed from Annapolis; calls the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of providing for the collection of the State's share of the National tax; and concludes thus:

It is recommended that a tax of $100,000 be levied for the present year, to be used to pay the interest on the loan already, and that which may hereafter, be negotiated, and to add to the sinking fund provided for the payment of the principal. This tax, with that directed to be raised by the General Government, will increase the ordinary tax levied about 40 per cent. Even then the people of New-Jersey will be more lightly taxed than any other civilized community on this globe. I feel confident that it will be cheerfully paid.

To gain the independence of these States our fathers underwent the privations of a seven years' war, during which this State, with others, was overrun by armies, the people reduced to poverty, and many made desolate by the loss not of property only, but of friends. The grand object for which they suffered was, however, attained, and they left free to establish the Government under which, for more than eighty years, we have been blessed beyond any people. Has not the reward far outweighed the labor and privation? But this unexampled prosperity has been blighted. Success has begotten idleness, luxury and ambition. Godliness, the only effectual barrier to these vices, has not had its proper influence on the hearts and lives of this favored people. We have brought evil on ourselves; let us repent and turn to God, and ask forgiveness of Him, "who is slow to wrath, and repenteth him of the evil."

At this time it behooves us to consider what may be before us, and so far as practicable, prepare to meet it. Laying aside our love of ease and aggrandizement, let us cheerfully make every sacrifice necessary for sustaining the Government that has sustained us. *Our* time has come to quit us like men, to accept, as did our fathers, watchfulness, abstinence and toil, that the youth of *our* day, and the millions who will succeed them, may receive from *us*, as we from *our* sires, an inheritance of inestimable value.

With such deliberation *only* as is needed for the ascertainment that the cause in which she is engaged is a *righteous* cause, New-Jersey, without looking back or faltering, will press earnestly forward, until her last dollar is exhausted, her last son fallen, upholding in his stiffening hand the "Stars and stripes," and with his last sigh breathing devotion to "The Constitution and the Union."

Ohio.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. TOD.

Gov. Tod's inaugural address to the Legislature of Ohio is commendably short. He dwells eloquently upon the necessity of that State continuing to extend a cordial support to the Government, urges the obligation which the officials are under of retrenching expenses as far as is possible, and concludes thus, addressing a compliment to his predecessor, Gov. Dennison:

Long years of quiet prosperity, and seeming freedom from danger, have led us practically to disregard the safe maxim, "In time of peace, prepare for war." Let the experience of the past year induce us to be ready, at all times, to "nip in the bud" any rebellion within, and promptly repel any invasion from abroad. Such preparation will be an ever-present guaranty against temptation to commit any breach of the public peace. A thorough organization of the militia of the State should at once be commenced and continued. This force, numbering about 350,000, should be divided into companies, regiments, brigades and divisions; and each should be well officered. The companies should be mustered at least twice in each year, as companies, and at least once in each year in regiments. All this can be done at small expense, and if well done, we will at all times be ready, at a moment's warning, to call into actual service, in any portion of the State, a force sufficient to prevent invasion from any quarter.

The duties, and also the compensation, pertaining to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, should be clearly defined by law.

It is expected that the military feeling now extant will lead to efforts, on the part of individual enterprise, to establish military schools in different parts of the State. The propriety of granting aid from the State to such of them as may seem worthy of it, is respectfully submitted to your consideration. Small appropriations, judiciously expended, would tend greatly to encourage such schools; and if well conducted, they could not fail to conduce largely to the welfare and safety of the public.

A few months' military instruction will qualify the young men of the State to take command of our militia, even in time of war, with credit to all. The time now devoted exclusively to recreation and pleasure by the gallant boys of Ohio, during their long Summer vacations, could thus be profitably spent, and doubtless hundreds of them would thus prefer to make themselves useful to the State.

Arms and other munitions of war should be kept in perfect order at the State Arsenal, in quantity sufficient to meet any sudden emergency.

Referring you to the recent Message of my predecessor, I congratulate you that you are thus placed in possession of full information as to the condition and affairs of our State.

Minnesota.

MESSAGE OF GOV. RAMSEY.

Gov. Ramsey, in the Message which he sent to the Legislature of Minnesota, in January, felicitates the members of that body on the rapid increase in the population of the State, which was 172,000 on June 1, 1860, and now is over 200,000.

The total receipts of the Treasury, for 1861, were $106,462 38, and the expenditures $101,732 96, leaving a balance of $4,729 42 on hand. After urging the necessity of a rigid course of economy in the management of the financial affairs of the State, he says:

"From every point of view, it seems desirable that the state should assume the payment of the tax. In that case the fifteen per cent. remitted to the State will reduce the amount to be raised from $108,525 to $92,245. I take it that the claims of the State against the Federal Government will amount to about 8,000, which, if allowed, will reduce the amount due the Government to $84,245."

He adds:

While Minnesota will cheerfully and gladly accept her full share of the sacrifices which the obligations of patriotism impose upon the nation, it is, nevertheless, much to be regretted that the Federal Constitution provides no way of apportioning the direct tax which it authorizes, except upon the basis of the population of the different States—a principle which, since the tax is levied upon property, distributes the burden very unequally among the different members of the Confederacy, and works a serious injustice to the new and sparsely settled and comparatively poor States of the West.

This inequality will be made clear by comparing the rate of taxation necessary to produce the amount levied upon the assessed valuation of Minnesota with that of Rhode Island, having the same population:

	Population 1860.	Assessed Valuation.	Federal Tax.	Rate of Taxation.
R. Island	174,621	130,000,000	116,900	9-10 mill.
Minnesota	172,022	39,000,000	108,500	2 8-10 mill.

That is to say, the quota of Minnesota, relatively to the value of her property, is more than three times as great as that of Rhode Island. The comparison might be extended with somewhat similar results to nearly all the States. Against our 2 8-10 mills, California pays but 1 7-10, Ohio and New-York, 1 8-10, and so on.

Various topics of local interest are treated at length, and then Gov. Ramsay speaks of the part which Minnesota has taken in suppressing the rebellion. He urges the necessity of passing an act to sequestrate property in Minnesota held by the rebels, and closes his message by discussing our relations with Great Britain, whose course he unqualifiedly condemns.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

Bills in Senate.

Mr. Bell's bill amending the act authorizing Notaries Public of the State of New-York to perform the duties now performed by Commissioners of Deeds, by adding after the words "Commissioners of Deeds," the words, "and Justices of the Peace in the several counties in the State."

Mr. Bell's bill regulating the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies, provides:

Section 1.—No Fire Insurance Company, chartered by this State, shall hereafter divide to its stockholders, in any one year, an amount greater than one-tenth of its capital, unless such company shall have accumulated and be in possession of a surplus fund, in addition to the amounts of its capital and of such dividend equal to the whole amount received by such company for premiums or policies which shall be in force at the time of declaring such dividend; and such accumulated fund is hereby declared to be the unearned premiums of such company.

Mr. Truman's bill applies the provision of the act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies shall apply to all foreign companies, partnership, associations and individuals, whether incorporated or not incorporated.

PAYMENTS OF DIVIDENDS.

Senator Prutn's bill provides that Life Insurance Companies may, with the consent of the insured, appropriate the dividends accruing in the course of its business to the insured, in reduction of, or towards the annual payment of premiums. Provides no company shall make such appropriation without the written consent of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

Mr. Bradley's bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company, makes the Corporators Daniel W. Norris, George Murray, Thomas Walter, Forbes Holland, John J. Donelly, John A. Ryerson, John I. Hager, Thomas Norris, Chester Lamb, John Murray, George F. Bellows, James W. Wilson, Philip Cleary, Joseph King, Andrew McBride, Charles Lent, W. B. Cornell, A. Douglas, Jr., Francis L. Johnson, R. Mackey, John Nesbie, Jonah Willetts, W. J. Peck, Joseph Whelan, Edward Van Raust. The capital to be $150,000, to be increased $100,000 for each 100 cabs put in use by the company. The bill gives exclusive privileges of the cab trade to the company, and obliges the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to grant them licenses. The bill is the same as that of last year.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT.

Senator Smith's Metropolitan Health bill creates a Metropolitan Health Board, to consist of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the Health Officer, the President of the Board of Supervisors, and seven citizens to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. Two of the appointees to be practicing physicians resident in New-York, two in Kings County, one a physician in Brooklyn, and one in Richmond County.

The first seven to be appointed respectively for one to seven years, and one to be appointed annually thereafter, the proportion of physicians and residences to be maintained.

All powers and duties relating to the public health in New-York, Brooklyn, Kings and Richmond shall be vested solely in the Metropolitan Board. They may appoint places and regulations for quarantine, enforce all laws regulating the sale of drugs or food, have control of registration of births, marriages and deaths, the laws relating to which in New-York are extended to Kings County, and shall enforce all fines and penalties. They shall oversee all street-cleaning, and where a contract is not properly performed they shall clean the streets and prosecute the contractors. They shall exercise a supervision over all dwelling and tenement houses, so as to compel proper cleanliness, purification and space for living in. All vacancies in the Board to be filled by the Governor. The members of the Board shall receive $1,000 annual salary, and such members as act on the Committee as Commissioners of Health, $500 per year additional. The expenses under the act to be a charge on the counties named, and apportioned in the ratio of their representation in the State Assembly, but the salaries to be paid by the counties from which each member is appointed respectively. Any expense specially for the benefit of one county to be paid by such county. The Board are authorized and required to raise by law, with consent of the Governor, any money needed for an emergency or to supply any deficiency in the expenses of the Board.

LEGALIZING ACTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. Connolly's bill to confirm and legalize certain acts of the Common Council of the City of New-York provides as follows:

Section 1. The resolution confirming the contract for regulating and grading the Third-avenue from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth streets, to John Pettigrew, approved by the Mayor of said City, Aug. 31, 1858, is hereby declared to be valid, and in full force and effect.

Sec. 2. The official acts of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and of the Street Department, done and performed by them or either of them, under said contract, shall be held valid and of full force and effect; and they are hereby authorized and directed to make payments to John Pettigrew for all work done or to be done by said Pettigrew, in pursuance of said contract, which is hereby declared valid. The bill also authorizes a levy and assessment on the property benefited by said regulating and grading of Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth streets, to the extent of reimbursing the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty any amount of moneys paid under this law, and under the contract of John Pettigrew, for regulating and grading said Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

Sec. 4. Authorizes the Comptroller of the City of New-York to ascertain the amount of money legally due to said Pettigrew, and draw his warrant for payment of the same.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

Mr. J. C. Smith's bill amends the 37th section of article 2, title 2, chapter 1 of part 3d of the Revised Statutes, which reads:

"The Court of Chancery shall discuss every suit concerning property, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, does not exceed the value of one hundred dollars, with costs to the defendant"—shall not be applied to or effect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in any such cases.

Bills in Assembly.

DEFAULTING COUNTY COLLECTORS.

Mr. Wiard introduced a bill providing that where a warrant is issued by a County Treasurer against a defaulting Collector, the sheriff shall collect from the bail, in addition to the amount in default, all costs and fees for collecting.

CONSTABLES IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Darcy's bill, relative to constables in Brooklyn, gives them authority to execute warrants and processes in criminal cases, and to receive the same fees as received by constables in country towns, and extends the terms of such constables to the same as that for which the Aldermen of the city are elected.

ALIENS TO HOLD REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Phelps' bill provides as follows:

Any alien is authorized and enabled to take and hold lands and real estate within the City and County of New-York, of any kind whatsoever, to him, his heirs and assigns, forever, by descent, devise or purchase, and may sell, assign, mortgage, devise and dispose of the same in any manner as he might or could do if he were a native citizen of this State or of the United States.

BUFFALO AND ALLEGANY RAILROAD.

Mr. Case introduces a bill to extend the Buffalo and Allegany Railroad to the Pennsylvania State line, near Olean, and to extend the time for the completion of the road five years.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSE SCHOOLS.

Mr. McGonegal introduces a bill to allow the schools in County Poor-houses to participate in the Common School Fund, in proportion to the number of their scholars, and subjecting them to the rules and regulations of the Common schools of the State.

UNIFORMS FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Mr. Banks introduces a bill to appropriate $25,000 for equipping and uniforming the Twenty-fifth Regiment (Albany) of State Militia, to be expended under direction of a regimental Board of officers, and at an expense of not more than $35 for each man. The money expended to be approved by the Governor.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. McCabe gave notice of a bill relative to the Woman's Hospital, the history of which is as follows: Some six or eight years ago, Dr. Sims came to the City of New-York from the South, and soon became very successful in treating diseases peculiar to females. It was suggested that a hospital should be created as a charity, under a Board of Governors, to be presided over by Dr. Sims. By the will of a philanthropist $60,000 was bequeathed to this purpose, with the conditions—*first*, that the Corporation of the City should donate a proper plot of ground; and, *secondly*, that the sum of $200,000 should be contributed by other charitable citizens. Accordingly, four years ago, the Legislature gave to the Corporation authority to lease for this purpose, so long as it should be used for it, at $1 a year, a block of ground, bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. The lease was duly executed, and a Board of eminent citizens created as its Governors. Four years are now passed, and not the first dollar of the $200,000 has been contributed, and consequently the bequest of $60,000 cannot be touched. The block of ground is estimated as worth $150,000 to $200,000.

COMPENSATION OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Tracy's bill limits the compensation of the City Chamberlain of New-York, for receiving and paying to the Comptroller the State tax collected in said City, to the sum of one-eighth of one per cent. on all sums received and paid over by him, one-half of such compensation for receiving, and the other half for paying.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK IMPRISONED BY THE REBELS.

Mr. Loutrel's bill appropriates the sum of $25,000 out of the State Treasury, for the purpose of furnishing supplies and provisions, and defraying the expense of their transportation to places at which volunteers of this State are held as prisoners of war in the rebel States. The Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State to be a Committee to carry out the provisions of the law.

A STATE TAX FOR FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. McMullen's bill to raise a tax for the support of families of volunteers, provides that on or before the 1st of July of each year, the supervisors shall submit to the Comptroller a full list of all volunteers at the seat of war, from their respective counties with the names, number and age of their families. The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, as a Commission, shall then pay to each county a proportionate amount for the support of such families—the average allowance to be fixed hereafter, and the aggregate amount paid each year to be a State charge, and added to the general taxation.

DISPATCH OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Pierce offered the following:

Resolved, That the several Standing Committees this day announced by the Speaker, be instructed to meet and organize forthwith, and that they report such bills as receive their favorable consideration to this House, at their very earliest convenience, in order to avoid the monstrous pressure of business during the last days of the session, and the gross errors in legislation consequent thereon. Also, that they report no bill the object of which may be reached by a general law, nor any mere local matter which properly comes within the jurisdiction of the Boards of Supervisors of this State. Laid over.

OUR COAST AND BORDER DEFENCES.

Mr. Stetson offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Senators in Congress are instructed, and our Representatives requested, to obtain, if practicable, and at an early day, an appropriation by Congress for proper defences to the approaches to the City of New-York from the sea, and for the proper defences along the western and northern frontiers of the State, and upon the Lakes; and also that they procure an act to be passed for the reimbursement to the State of any money which the State, under the recommendation of the Federal Executive, may apply to those purposes from its own funds.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State. Laid over.

Mr. Alley offered the following:

Resolved, That all questions or resolutions relating to the acts of the General Government pertaining to the suppression of the Southern rebellion, and all resolutions relating to the causes of such rebellion, be referred to a Select Committee of seven to report thereon. Laid over.

AFTER THE KINGS COUNTY EXCISE COMMISSIONERS

Mr. McMullen offered the following:

Resolved, That the Excise Commissioners of the County of Kings be directed to report to this House, under oath, within thirty days, the number of licenses issued during the past year, and the amount of money received therefor; also, the number of suits commenced for alleged violation of the License law, how many are still in litigation, how many have been settled or discontinued, and what sums of money have been paid to the counsel or members of said Board for services, or in the settlement or withdrawal of suits by the defendants thereto. Adopted.

THE BASIS OF TAXATION.

Mr. Neher offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be requested to elaborate a bill for the more effectual equalization of property, as a basis for taxation. Adopted.

Sad Case of Suicide by a Young Lady.—The Manchester correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following particulars of a late suicide in that city:

"Our city on Friday was thrown into a state of intense excitement on hearing the news of the suicide of Miss Sarah F. Watson. She was born in the City of Boston, Mass.; lost her mother and brother when she was young, and from that time was very kindly treated by her father's housekeeper, her father finally giving her up to the care of an aunt named Scott, residing in Derry, about four miles south of this city. While with this aunt, she formed the acquaintance of a young man named John Smith, and was engaged to him, with the consent of her aunt, but who soon withdrew her consent and finally disinherited her, since which time she has been employed on the Manchester corporation in this city. Not long since she received intelligence of her lover's death, who was a corporal in the Fourth Regiment, N. H. V., at Port Royal, which was the cause of her self-destruction. She had written a letter to a comrade of Smith's, announcing her intention of suicide, from which items of her history are taken. She was spoken very highly of by all as to character and standing. She was but seventeen years of age."

—In the annual prize debate of the senior class in the Linonian Society of Yale College, the prizes were awarded to the following individuals: First—D. H. Chamberlain, of Worcester, Mass.; second—M. C. Day, of Biddeford, Maine; third—J. W. Alling, of Orange, Conn., and J. H. Crosby, of Bangor, Maine.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROAD TO RUIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JULIUS CÆSAR.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—DOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate in Executive session yesterday, spent four hours upon the nomination of Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia, without concluding to confirm it. The debate is reported to have been earnest and spirited.

The United States transport *Matanzas*, which arrived here yesterday from Port Royal, reports that on the 12th (last Sunday) she passed this side of Hatteras a fleet with troops, being part of the Burnside expedition. All was going well up to that time.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Wednesday afternoon. The bad weather still continued, and the remainder of the Burnside Expedition was detained in consequence. News from the expedition was expected to reach Old Point yesterday.

Some idea of the strength of the Mississippi Expedition, which is now moving southward from Cairo, may be gathered from the statement that the force sent from Cairo to Paducah comprises nineteen regiments of infantry, four regiments and two companies of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery.

MASON and SLIDELL, it will be seen by a report in our columns, arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 9th inst., on board the British steamer *Gladiator*, which subsequently conveyed them to St. Thomas, where they were to take the mail steamer for England.

Among other discoveries made by the Army Frauds Investigating Committee, of which Mr VAN WYCK is Chairman, are the facts that the same horses have sometimes been twice sold to the Government; that Western Colonels have accepted bonuses from railroad companies for the favor of the transportation of regiments; and that some sutlers are making money at the rate of $3,000 per month, and sell liquor to the men with the knowledge and consent of the officers. It is to be hoped that these discoveries, with many others already made public, will be followed by the needed reforms.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, gives a report that four thousand Union Indians in the Cherokee country were recently attacked by a superior number of Texan rebels, and compelled to retreat into Kansas.

Col. JAS. W. WALL, of New-Jersey, who was some time ago arrested by order of Secretary CAMERON, and confined in Fort Lafayette, but released, after being kept there several weeks, yesterday addressed a memorial to the New-Jersey Legislature on the subject, asking for redress. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Boston *Transcript* states that the time is rapidly approaching when an expedition, specially fitted, will, in coöperation probably with land forces at Port Royal, advance upon, and, in the words of President LINCOLN's first proclamation last April, "retake possession" of the Government forts and property in the harbor and city of Charleston. It understands that Gen. ANDERSON has carefully preserved the Union flag which was lowered from Fort Sumter last Spring, and cherishes the hope that he may be enabled to accompany the expedition and again raise the standard on the very staff from which he reluctantly lowered it.

A letter to the Chicago *Post*, dated at Sturgeon, Missouri, Jan. 10, states that a force of fifteen hundred rebels, supposed to be under the command of Gen. FROST, of Camp Jackson notoriety, had assembled at Roanoke. It was rumored that they had repulsed a detachment of MERRILL's Cavalry, and a force of 1,000 strong was under marching orders to attempt their dispersion.

The Baltimore *Patriot* states that Col. PEGRAM, now in that city, *en route* to Richmond to procure the release of Col. CORCORAN or Col WILCOX, designs prolonging his stay for ten days or more. The *Patriot* protests against this leniency, and urges that Col. PEGRAM should be forwarded to his destination at once.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution introduced by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, relating to contracts, &c. The Secretary states that he has not sufficient clerical force to enable him to answer the resolution; and further, that he personally has not made a single contract for any purpose whatever, but that the contracts have all been made by the heads of bureaus. The matter was referred. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill, which was referred, for the better organization of the cavalry forces. Mr. HALE offered a resolution, which was laid over, declaring that Mr. LAMON, Marshal of the District of Columbia, had been guilty of breach of privilege and contempt in excluding members of the Senate from the jail without a pass from him. The bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office was passed. It provides for the return to the writers of all letters received at the office, where such a course is possible. The resolution asking the Secretary of War what amounts have been paid by the Government to the railroads of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York, was agreed to. The bill for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon was passed. Mr. WILSON's bill, forbidding the arrest and return of fugitive slaves by officers of the army, and providing penalties therefor, was then debated until the expiration of the morning hour. It was amended, on motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, so as to forbid any officer from assuming any jurisdiction in such matters, under penalty of dismissal; and a further amendment, offered by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, forbidding the enticement or retention of slaves from their owners, was debated, but not agreed to. The Kansas contested seat case was taken up, and finally decided in favor of Mr. LANE. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed which directs the Secretary of War to furnish our prisoners in the rebel States with clothing and other necessaries. An amendment to the Act of 1857, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, was passed. The amendment repeals that portion of the act under which the traitor FLOYD escaped prosecution for his robbery of the Government. A bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, presented by Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. A petition of 140 colored persons of California, asking for colonization where color will not be a badge of degradation, was ordered to be printed. The Pennsylvania contested election case—JOHN M. BUTLER against W. E. LEHMAN—was then discussed until the adjournment. The motion is to come up again to-day at 1 o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the bill to increase the powers of notaries public was reported favorably; also the bills to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to prohibit bank officers from acting as notaries public. Among the bills introduced was one to amend the Loan Commissioners' act; one to legalize certain acts passed by the Common Council of this City; and one to prohibit Supervisors from holding other office and from making contracts. A concurrent resolution in favor of the State assuming its portion of the National tax was reported from the Committee on Finance.

In the Assembly, the concurrent resolution in favor of the State assuming its portion of the National tax, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to the Comptroller to notify the General Government of the action of the Legislature. Bills were introduced to repeal the existing Liquor laws, leaving in operation the old License law of 1847, and to enlarge the powers of notaries public. The resolution for a special committee to investigate the acts of the State Military Board, presented by Mr. MCMULLEN, was called up, and adopted. The concurrent resolution asking Congress for an appropriation for coast and border defences, was adopted. A special committee of seven, to act in conjunction with the Senate Committee in apportioning the Congressional Districts of the State, was appointed. A resolution inquiring of the Governor what provision had been made for the support of the families of volunteers killed during the war, was laid over.

GENERAL NEWS.

The great German demonstration of sympathy with Gen. FRANZ SIGEL took place last night at the Cooper Institute, and even surpassed the expectations of its originators. Five thousand persons, among them many hundreds of ladies, were present, and several minor meetings were, despite the cold, held outside of the building. The spacious interior was densely thronged with most respectable German citizens. At 8 P. M. the proceedings were opened by calling R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., to the chair, and selecting 180 vice-presidents and 31 secretaries. Eloquent and stirring addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Witthaus, Wesendonk, Kapp, Dr. Solger, Mr. S. Kaufmann and Dr. Donai, all of whom entered into the question of the war with great warmth. A series of resolutions in sympathy with Gen. SIGEL were then unanimously adopted, and a Committee of Three appointed to bear the same to Washington, and lay them before the United States authorities, with a request for the appointment of a Committee by Congress to investigate the causes of SIGEL's resignation and remedy the same. The highest enthusiasm prevailed throughout these proceedings, and with nine cheers for SIGEL, at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

A number of gentlemen, several of whom constituted a General Committee of a new political organization, styled "The People's Union Democratic Party," having for its object the support of the National Administration in the present exigencies of our country, met at Clinton Hall last evening, Mr. E. J. BROWN in the chair. A series of resolutions, intended as the platform of the party, were adopted.

A special meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held at Clinton Hall last evening. A report was presented by the Council, treating upon the financial scheme, the principles of taxation, the machinery by which it is proposed to collect taxes, and the *status* of the whole matter. The report was referred back to the Council with power to have it printed.

New-Brunswick, N. J., was visited by a destructive fire on Wednesday morning last. It broke out in the millinery store of JACOB LEVY, No. 232 Commerce-square, and before it could be checked destroyed seven stores, and property valued at $50,000. Among the Insurance Companies which are responsible for part of this loss are the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance, $6,300; Park, of this City, $4,000; State Insurance Co., of Jersey City, $1,300; Lennox, of New-York, $1,250; Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $1,250; North American, of Hartford, $1,000, and Mechanics, of Newark, $700.

An important opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, in respect to the responsibility of the Mayor for refusing to countersign warrants for the payment of money, will be found in the law column. The opinion is in the case of The People on the relation of GREEN against FERNANDO WOOD, which has been frequently stated in the TIMES.

Breadstuffs continued quiet yesterday, at drooping prices, the export demand having been restricted. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Hay and Tallow. Whisky advanced a shade, and was in lively request. Metals were inactive, as were also Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Seeds and Naval Stores. Spices and Teas were freely purchased, at buoyant rates. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. The freight engagements were limited.

MASON AND SLIDELL HEARD FROM AGAIN.—When these rebel emissaries were removed from the *Trent*, in November, they were bound for St. Thomas, to take the British West India mail steamer for Southampton, England. On their subsequent surrender to the British Minister at Washington, the inquiry naturally arose, What will he do with them? But it may be added that the public curiosity on the matter was not especially exercised at the time of their departure from Fort Warren, nor has the question of destination occurred since, except in connection with the non-arrival of the *Rinaldo* at Halifax, where it was said she had certainly gone.

Our information this morning is that the two worthies, whose seizure and detention in this country threatened at one time to involve us in war with Great Britain, have been taken back to the point whence they came, or as near to it as practicable, so as to land them at St. Thomas. The British war-vessel had touched at St. George's, Bermuda, and would reach her destination, wind and storm permitting, in a few days.

It is unfortunate for MASON and SLIDELL, and their Secretaries that the hope or ambition of being lionized on their arrival in England is likely to be diminished by this roundabout way of shipping them out. The delay will have greatly abated British curiosity, while the news of their surrender, beside restoring good fellowship between the two countries, will have greatly abated the popular sympathy for the party in whose persons the British flag was supposed to have been insulted.

The Defence of Secretary Welles.

The agency of Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN in the purchase of vessels for the Navy Department has been made the subject of inquiry by both Houses of Congress, and in the Senate, soon after the beginning of the session, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to the facts, which were apparently these: Directly after the opening of the war it became obvious that very large additions would have to be made to the Navy by selections and purchases among the commercial marine. The Navy as well as the Army has Boards of experts qualified to transact its details of business, and the established course for the Secretary of the Navy was evidently to assign to an officer, or a commission of officers, the duty of making the necessary inspections and purchases. Mr. WELLES, however, departed from precedent in selecting a civilian to execute the business, the agent being Mr. MORGAN, a gentleman closely connected with him by marriage, and well known in this City as a brother and partner in business of Gov. E. D. MORGAN. To Mr. MORGAN was intrusted the business of receiving the tenders of those who had vessels for sale, and of arranging the bargain after a subordinate of the navy had inspected and approved the ships. For these services, he collected from the sellers of shipping commissions at the rate of 2½ per cent.,—commissions which, in the course of five months, resulted in an aggregate sum exceeding $90,000. From the National Treasury, Mr. MORGAN received no direct compensation. A large fortune so easily earned, at a moment when the nation was impoverishing itself to save itself, naturally excites attention, and it is not to be overlooked that the lucky man was so intimately connected with him who placed fortune within his reach. Favoritism is accordingly suspected, and the inquiry of the Senate is directed to finding how far favoritism was indulged.

To rebut the presumptions of the case, Mr. WELLES offers a variety of statements. He believed the task of buying merchant vessels was not to be safely intrusted to naval officers wholly unacquainted with the usages of trade. The aid of mature experience was deemed indispensable; and the attention of the Secretary was readily fixed upon Mr. MORGAN, who as a merchant familiar with shipping, ought to be, (and as the familiar acquaintance of Mr. WELLES assured him to be,) able to protect the interests of the Government in these enormous transactions. To show the incompetency of the service to conduct negotiations of the sort, Mr. WELLES cites a number of instances as occurring before the employment of Mr. MORGAN, when the Government suffered serious losses, some of which the agency of Mr. MORGAN subsequently recovered, thereby saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government. Evidence is also introduced to show that in no case was an excessive price paid by the agent, his purchases having been at once judicious and economical. The Secretary does not profess ignorance of the enormous profits accruing to his brother-in-law. Indeed, his attention, he admits, was pointedly called to them toward the close of the Summer. But as these profits did not come *directly* from the Government, and were fully authorized by the rules of the Chamber of Commerce, and as the confidence of Mr. WELLES in the agent, his skill and honesty, was too profound to admit of superseding him or dividing his functions, the intimation produced no effect. Upon these facts, and the assurance of his honorable motives, the Secretary rests his case.

And what shall be said of it? Only this: In those mental debates in which before selecting Mr. MORGAN, the Secretary describes himself as balancing between the necessities of the moment and the odium such an appointment would be likely to incur, he would have done well to have listened more attentively to the latter consideration. He should have reflected that a long life under the eye of the public, and marked by incorruptible integrity, would be insufficient to save a public servant from most injurious impressions, authorized by such apparent partiality; and as he personally lacked the influence of such prepossessions in his favor, he should have cast about for some method of securing the aid of Mr. MORGAN's skill without impairing the credit of that gentleman or of himself. This might have been effected by placing some limit upon the agent's compensation, and deriving it immediately from the Government. It is impossible to relieve a broker of suspicions of favoring that party to a bargain by whom he is immediately paid, though it is certain the Government was ultimately the paymaster in the case; and no explanation will entirely satisfy a public, to whom the private characters of Messrs. WELLES and MORGAN are unknown save through the publicity of the present affair, that there was no favoritism in granting a measure of wealth, to which few attain even by a lifetime of pains and labor, as the result of five months of not over-taxed endeavor. For ourselves, we entertain no doubt that the entire transaction was the result of inexperience and over-hasty consideration. But had Mr. MORGAN been engaged for some reasonable salary—say of $10,000 a year—and fixed obviously in the interest of Government by the exclusion of all other compensation, the public would be able to share our sentiments more generally.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.—The Senate has decided the issue between Messrs. LANE and STANTON, by giving to the former the vexed seat for Kansas. The question was of little public interest. LANE was duly elected, and took his seat as Senator for Kansas; but at the outbreak of the war, eager to aid in the defence of the border, he obtained the offer of a brigadier's commission, and without formally accepting it, hastened to Kansas and took active part in the summer campaign. Assuming LANE's acceptance of the commission, whereby his seat in the Senate would become vacant, the Governor of Kansas appointed Mr. F. B. STANTON in his place. LANE denies that he ever accepted or acted under the commission—the friends of STANTON offer evidence to the contrary, and the Senate decides to believe LANE. The contest has been one of purely local moment, and having secured his point, the victor will no doubt hasten to his place at the head of the expedition destined for the Indian Territory, where he will as certainly give a good account of himself. LANE is a man of talent and infinite shrewdness, but will shine to better advantage at the head of a border brigade, than in the attempt to lead wondering and obsequious Senates.

Our Plan of Campaign.

An article from *De Bow's Review* has been recently republished, in part, in our columns, which seems to us to present more carefully considered opinions with regard to the Southern campaign than any that has yet appeared. The reader will remember that the article urged strongly a defensive policy on the part of the South, and the danger of carrying the campaign into Maryland; that Southern victories gained in that State would only arouse the North to new exertions and more desperate efforts, while a defeat would be almost fatal, with an impassable river in the rear. The true policy, the writer claimed, was for the Confederate army, if forced from their strong position at Manassas, to slowly retreat through the South, thus collecting all their supplies from a friendly country, while the enemy would be forced to preserve very long and difficult lines of communication with the North, thus weakening their forces, and rendering them liable to be beaten in detail, or to be weakened from want of supplies. The reviewer urged, very shrewdly, that defeat alone would never break down the North, but that a long-protracted and expensive campaign might effect this, with armies gradually dwindling from want of food or sickness. Our campaign was compared to that of NAPOLEON entering Russia, and like disasters and sufferings were predicted to the invaders. European writers and reviewers regarding our immense expanse of surface, have frequently made the same comparison.

There would be, no doubt, much truth in these views, if we were penetrating the vast region of the South, with two or three columns, all marching in one direction, and all having long and parallel lines of communication. But this evidently is not the plan of the campaign. Neither is there behind the rebel armies, a vast and safe magazine of resources, such as the great plains of interior Russia supplied to her armies. If NAPOLEON had been able to penetrate Russia, from three or four sides at once, cutting off lines of communication, occupying the most fertile districts, and thus breaking the Empire in two, the cases would have been more nearly parallel.

If Gen. MCCLELLAN, by skillful strategic combinations, should be able to force BEAUREGARD from his intrenchments, the latter must retreat, probably through North Carolina. His supplies could not be drawn to any great extent from that State, but must be obtained from Tennessee and Georgia. But these links are becoming daily more uncertain. If Gens. BUELL's and HALLECK's combinations should be successful, their forces would speedily control the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and thus break one great artery of supply. BURNSIDE's column on the East, and SHERMAN's on the South, we may suppose would soon cut off many sources of food and ammunition.

If BEAUREGARD should make his retreat among the mountains, apart from the difficulty of transit and support, he would be among a comparatively unfriendly population, as nearly all the mountain inhabitants of the South are notoriously Unionists in sentiment. If his course be near the seaboard, our lines of communication would be easily made with the sea. Indeed it is not probable, in any case, that the Grand Army of the North would depend upon the long lines of land-communication for supplies, but would connect directly with our fleet and transports in the Southern ports. Furthermore, in case of the success of Gen. BUELL's forces, there would be an army of 120,000 men in BEAUREGARD's rear, who might either cross the mountains into Virginia, or, if his retreat were continued beyond that State, could at once march into Georgia, and support themselves on her rich grain districts, thus threatening the rebel army in front and rear. During this time, Gen. HALLECK's army of 100,000 men would have been attempting the perilous task of conquering the Mississippi Valley. With this accomplished, he would be prepared, from New-Orleans as a base, to march his army through the Gulf States, and join the other victorious columns in some central point in Georgia or South Carolina.

This sketch of our campaign is, of course, outlined on the supposition that each column is to be successful—an hypothesis hardly probable. But supposing a disaster in any one of the flank and rear movements; that HALLECK, for instance, is unable to force the batteries on the Mississippi, or that SHERMAN is detained in his net-work of creeks and rivers, or BURNSIDE is defeated, we still have the two great converging columns of MCCLELLAN and BUELL, for it is difficult to believe that either of those armies can be beaten, even if for a time held in check, and these alone, or either one, ought to be able to settle the question, and end the war. We are abundantly aware of the many difficulties in a Southern campaign—the miry roads, the want of provisions, the occasional severity of the weather, and the swamps and torrents, which afford such ample protection for small bodies of men; but all these obstacles, with the exception of the last, will tell upon the enemy quite as much as upon ourselves. For the latter, and for the guerilla warfare threatened by the South, the answer is, that large masses of men, advancing by different columns, are not much impeded by such opposition. Modern warfare is not decided by skirmishing, but by great movements, and the power of artillery. Besides, those who know the Southerners best, believe that they are not fitted well to sustain a retreat, and from the peculiar nature and origin of this war they think it not impossible that the whole rebellion, under disasters, may collapse as rapidly as it was inflated.

Taking all these palpable considerations into view, we think it not improbable that three months hence may see at least the back of the rebellion broken, and possibly a complete victory. Of course, misfortunes may come. Campaigns are uncertain things. Our past experience has been of little but disasters. We are prepared for yet others. But whatever happens, the Northern people have taken up the sword, and, with God's help, they will never lay it down till Law, Liberty and Government are established over every acre of this broad land.

De Tocqueville on Democratic Discipline.

In DE TOCQUEVILLE's *Democracy in America*, there is a short chapter on "Discipline in Democratic Armies," in which that always philosophical and ofttimes prophetic thinker puts forth some views which have received very striking illustration in the grand army sprung up to the defence of the Republic. Without too closely sticking to the text, the following *résumé* indicates the author's line of thought:

It is, he says, a very common opinion, particularly among aristocratic nations, that the great social equality that reigns in democracies, results, in the long run, in making the soldier independent of the officer, and thus slackens the bond of discipline. *This is a mistake.* There are, in fact, two kinds of discipline, which must not be confounded. When the officer is a noble and the soldier a serf, the one rich and the other poor; when the former is enlightened and powerful, and the latter ignorant and weak, it is easy to obtain the strictest obedience. The soldier has the disciplinary *bend*, so to speak, before entering the army; or rather military discipline is but an advance on social servitude. In aristocratic armies the soldier easily becomes insensible to everything except the commands of his superiors. He acts without thought, triumphs without ardor, and dies without complaint. In this condition, he is no longer a man, but a very formidable animal, fashioned for war.

A democratic people must needs despair of ever obtaining of its soldiers that passive and uniform obedience which an aristocratic people early imposes on its army. In a democracy military discipline should not attempt to repress the free activity of the individual mind—it can only aspire to direct it; but the obedience which it creates, while less exact, is more impetuous and more intelligent. It has its root in the very will of him who obeys, resting not merely on his instinct but on his reason; so that it often grows stricter of its own accord, when danger makes it necessary. The discipline of an aristocratic army readily relaxes during war, because that discipline is founded on habits, and war disturbs these habits. The discipline of a democratic army, on the contrary, grows more and more strict in face of the enemy, because each soldier very clearly sees that silent acquiescence and obedience are the very conditions of success.

The nations who have achieved the most considerable things in war have known no other discipline than this. Among the ancients, only freemen and citizens were received into the army—men differing but little from each other, and accustomed to treat each other as equals. Thus a kind of familiar confraternity obtained between soldier and officer—a fact strikingly seen in PLUTARCH's "Lives." The soldiers spoke frequently and freely to their Generals, who gladly listened and answered back, and it was in this way, far more than by constraint and punishment, that they controlled their men. They were as much comrades as chiefs.

We have now in the field an army of half a million men, which realizes all, and more than all, the sagacious French philosopher ventured to predict. Discipline, as he foretold, has grown stricter and stricter, "each man *seeing* that obedience is absolutely necessary for success." That excessive and untamed individualism which at first gave our army the appearance of a great mob, has, in a space of time marvelous for its shortness, become subdued to the conditions of military subordination. But while our soldiers have, under the moulding power of the energetic head of the army, become reduced to due soldierly obedience, it is, as DE TOCQUEVILLE says, an obedience voluntary, intelligent, impetuous. The country may well look with pride on this splendid embodiment of democratic soldiership. And it will not, as we verily believe, need to look forward many days till this army shall bring its trained and tremendous qualities to the crowning work of crushing the rebellion.

THE BARBARITY OF THE WAR.—The London *Times* has been very much exercised in mind upon the barbarism which the war was bringing upon us. The only instances which it mentioned as proof of its statement were the use of the stone fleet—which it considered an assault upon humanity, although a few thousand dollars would remedy all the mischief caused by it—and the prospect of a declaration of emancipation—the last thing, one would say, that an Englishman would find fault with.

If such acts on our part are proofs of the growth of barbarism among us, we wonder what degree of reaction among the rebels is shown by two or three points to which we should like to call the attention of the London *Times*. Take, for instance, the recent attempt to blow up the hospital for the soldiers at Alexandria. Is there any barbarism in that? Or the branding of deserters from the rebel ranks? Or the burning of Union men in their houses, as in Western Virginia? Or the burning of Hampton and the threatened burning of Beaufort and of Yorktown? These things impress us as signs of barbarism elsewhere than among the Union forces.

War is barbarising at all times, and there will, no doubt, be many deeds committed by those who fight under the Stars and Stripes which we must bitterly regret, and evil influences will be set at work which will last much longer than the war. But if this is so on the side of Government, how much more applicable must it be to the rebels in that part of the country where the "twin relic of barbarism" has had its lair; where men have been accustomed, as we have never been, to giving loose rein to their passions, and to seeing cruelties performed upon human beings such as have never been witnessed among us? From that quarter acts of barbarism would be naturally looked for—and the bayoneting the wounded at Bull Run, the attempt referred to upon a hospital, the cruel treatment of Union prisoners,—all these things are fruits which we should expect to spring from the root of a rebellion in favor of Slavery. The London *Times*, however, looks upon Slavery and rebellion with somewhat different eyes from those with which it has been gifted in times past. A success on the part of the North can alone rectify its vision.

THE SIGEL INDIGNATION MEETING.—The German mass meeting which met last night to consider the reported resignation of Gen. SIGEL, exhibited anything but Teutonic phlegm. The assemblage was very great, and the oratory fierce and denunciatory. The case is obviously understood to have its origin in latent Know Nothing, and Gen. SIGEL to have been selected as a shining mark for the shafts of that insidious heresy. If it were possible to obtain moderation from these excited gentlemen, we would gladly call their attention to the fact that evidence of Gen. SIGEL's resignation is wanting, while there is no want of evidence that Government will not accept his resignation if offered; but will hasten to redress all grievances of which so gallant and meritorious an officer may have reason to complain. Until the authorities at the head of the army have had an opportunity to ascertain the nature and extent of the wrongs and indignities suffered by Gen. SIGEL, they cannot measure the appropriate reparation. Our German friends, yielding to a just indignation and a too great impetuosity, indulge in language which injures their cause in the estimation of calmer judgments, and which none will regret at leisure more than themselves. It is impossible that a man like SIGEL should be neglected or underrated. With patience, justice will be done to the content of all equitable minds.

A STRETCH OF COURTESY.—Col. PEGRAM, one of the rebel officers captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN in Western Virginia, has been released from confinement in Fort Warren, and is now on his way to Richmond, whence he hopes to send back some officer of equal grade, as an exchange. Unless he expedites his movements, however, it is possible that the National army may arrive at the Confederate Capital before him, for at last accounts he was in Baltimore junketing with his friends and sympathizers, and looking forward to a happy stay of at least ten days in that abode of easy political virtue. Where the Colonel next proposes to tarry in the course of his pleasure tour we are not informed.

It may be magnanimous on the part of the Government to treat its captives with such remarkable leniency, but good taste would dictate the selection of some other persons than renegade army officers, such as Col. PEGRAM is, as the recipient of these favors. We have not heard that Mr. ELY spent one week at Richmond and another at Norfolk after the doors of his prison-house were thrown open, in calling upon his friends and inspecting the defences of those cities, and there is every reason to believe that the exhibition of an inclination to do anything of the kind would have been promptly and decidedly discouraged by the Confederate authorites. Will Col. PEGRAM move on?

NEW DESIGNS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.—In advertising new contracts for envelopes and stamps, we are happy to see the Post-office Department requires new designs for the latter. The change effected last Spring was not only offensive to taste—the heads of the Republican fathers being simple caricatures—but so wretched and inartistic was the execution of the engraving, and so faint the printing, as to place imitation within reach of the coarsest hands. The rebel Government might, with its deficient resources, have been pardoned for sanctioning such imperfect work, than which lithography would have served better. We have now fortunately an opportunity to redeem our character for good taste and ingenuity in the arts of design. Let us see it improved.

Our City Railroads—An Accident and its Teaching.

One of the cars upon the Sixth-avenue Railroad took fire, a day or two since, in consequence of a light having been brought in contact with the straw which covered the floor. The passengers escaped, owing, no doubt, to the happy accident of the straw being wet, and to the uniformity with which all ventilation is prevented in the cars on this particular road. The car itself was destroyed. We have received several communications complaining of the practice of thus using straw in the cars. The danger of the practice is exemplified by the incident referred to. Had the straw been dry, it would have been scarcely possible for a female passenger, partially clothed with cotton, to avoid a frightful death. And yet nothing is more common than to see one of the flaming lamps of the car taken down to aid in the search for dropped money, and placed so near the inflammable carpeting as to render combustion almost inevitable. But other objections are urged by our correspondents. The straw cannot be used to keep the feet warm, for it is well known that the silex of the straw, being a rapid conductor of heat, is one of the coldest substances with which they can come in contact. It cannot be used to keep the feet dry, for the straw, what with the wet and snow from scores of feet, and the rain of tobacco-juice from scores of mouths, is usually in the condition of a manure heap, steaming and disgusting to the smell, pernicious to the lungs, miasmatic in its influence upon the human body, and acting like a permanent cold bath upon the feet of sitters. The only conceivable reason for its use is, that it robs the traveling public hugely in the pertinacity with which it covers and retains fallen money. It yields, no doubt, a most important harvest of coin to the employes of the companies. It is simply a change-trap. As we are not to suppose the companies themselves share these miserable profits, it is to be hoped they will give attention at once to this abuse; and, also, to the subject of ventilation, a point of the utmost moment at a time when smallpox and other virulent diseases are so fatally prevalent. There is no way, let us hint, so effective to resist a railroad in Broadway, as a show of some attention to public comfort and health on the avenue lines.

Another Railroad Accident.

RUSSELL, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

A portion of the cars of the afternoon freight train from Albany, on Tuesday, having been thrown off the track while passing a short curve near Turtle Bend Bridge, in this town, the timbers and flooring of the bridge were cut by the car wheels, and two spans of the bridge gave way, precipiting seven cars loaded with flour, hogs and beef cattle into the river below, a distance of thirty feet. The cars were entirely demolished, but fortunately there were no persons injured, although several head of cattle were killed. The bridge is being speedily repaired, and will be passable by Friday morning.

Suspension of Specie Payments by the Ohio Banks.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The Legislature of Ohio to-day passed an act authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this State.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Short Sessions in Both Houses of the Legislature—No Measures of Importance Matured in the Senate—The Collection of the National Tax—Inquiry into the Doings of the State Military Board—A Demand for a "Forward" Movement—Changing the Maps of New-York City, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

Both Houses held short sessions to-day, and the business was generally rather uninteresting.

The Senate Committees are in working order, but have not yet had time to mature any measures of importance. Mr. Bell, however, of the Finance Committee, reported a resolution in favor of the collection of the direct National Tax by the State. A like resolution was introduced in the House, and, as numerous petitions in favor of the measure have already been presented from both private citizens and Boards of Supervisors, action to that effect will promptly be taken. The State saves some fifteen per cent. on its quota by such action, and avoids the use of the machinery of taxation, by the General Government, within her limits. The different Committees of both Senate and House are asking for Clerks with the *per diem* allowance of $3 for each day of actual service. The Senate Judiciary Committee were allowed one, and now other important Committees likewise desire the same favor. Such claims meet with opposition from Senators on the floor, and in the House are all referred to the Committee on Expenditures, to be investigated before action is taken. Query: Why would not like action in the Senate prove economical of both time and money?

A resolution was offered and adopted in the House referring so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the action of the State Military Board, to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. As I said the other day, much doubt about the expediency of creating this Board, and sharp criticism of its action, have been expressed, and it will now have an *opportunity* to justify both.

The resolutions introduced yesterday, instructing our Senators and Representatives, in the matter of public defenses, were taken up and passed, without debate.

Mr. McLeod, of New-York, introduced a resolution recommending to the attention of the National Administration the necessity of immediate and aggressive movements of the grand army, and the propriety of compelling all conflicting interests to yield to the necessity of at once crushing out rebellion and treason. As the resolution lies over under the rule, there was no debate, but a resolution, introduced by Mr. Coddington, that a Committee of one, consisting of the member from the Ninth District, be appointed to go on to Washington, and arrange with Gen. McClellan the details of a joint and immediate advance, was, singularly enough, taken by the House to imply some irony upon that gentleman's resolution, and slightly excited their risibles. Members of the House apparently, while possessing, in common with all true patriots, a desire for a forward movement, as soon as practicable, do not intend to place themselves in the position of forming the plans of McClellan's campaign for him, and some of them are quite confident that he will adhere to his own despite of them. A resolution was also introduced to call upon the Board of Assessors to meet forthwith at Albany, and remodel entirely the whole system of taxation in this State, under certain restrictions. The subject is one of vast importance, especially in view of the heavy taxation impending, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for more deliberate action. Mr. Rice, of Ulster, in speaking of the necessity of extending taxation to personal property and to luxuries, as contemplated in the resolution, said that he thought other instructions should also be given to any Board to whom the House should see fit to commit this subject, and among them was the payment of a fee by any client in the Courts of Record or Appeal. Now the State at large pays for carrying on long and expensive suits, whose whole benefit accrues entirely to individuals. He recognized the necessity of going thoroughly into this subject, and was glad that it was brought forward early in the session. He was in favor of committing it finally to the Board of Assessors, but thought that it should go first to the Committee on Ways and Means, so that the House might thereby demonstrate its wishes in the matter, for the guidance of the Board, in drafting a bill.

A bill was introduced providing for a change in the map of New-York City, so as to include Manhattan-square, and the appointment of three Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. It proposes to vest the title in the Mayor, Common Council and Commonalty of New-York; to provide for laying out the space, now occupied by Manhattan-square, into streets and squares; to refund to property holders in the vicinage all assessments made upon them at the time of the laying out of the Square, with interest at seven per cent., and to devote any surplus, that may remain over these disbursements, to the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt.

Two battalions of Artillery, and the Seventy-Sixth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, Col. Greene commanding, now in camp here, will leave on Friday for the seat of war. There is now in the office of the Adjutant-General, a complete stand of silk colors, gotten up in beautiful style, by Tiffany, which is to be presented to the regiment before its departure, by Mr. Campbell, a very worthy, patriotic and munificent citizen of York Mills, Oneida County. This regiment was raised in Cortlandt County, and is considered a superior body of men. The artillery battalions also mean to give an excellent account of themselves. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The bill to increase the powers of Notaries Public was reported favorably.

The bills to amend the revised statutes relative to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to prevent bank officers from acting as Notaries Public.

Mr. Connolly gave notice of a bill to extend Lexington-avenue.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the Loan Commissioners Act.

By Mr. Cornell—To legalize certain ordinances of the City of New-York.

By Mr. Ramsey—To prohibit Supervisors from holding other offices and taking contracts.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Finance, reported a concurrent resolution in favor of the State assuming its share of the National tax.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Hurlbut, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a concurrent resolution, in favor of the State assuming its share of the National tax, and instructing the Comptroller to inform the General Government of the fact. The report was adopted.

The Comptroller submitted a report in reply to the resolution of the Assembly inquiring into the legislative printing. The Comptroller shows that the larg amount paid above the nominal sum of the contract arises from extra charges made for binding, covers, &c., which had not been covered in the contract.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Childs—To close Manhattan-square.

By Mr. Banks—To impose an increased tax on hawkers and peddlers.

By Mr. Pierce—To repeal the existing liquor laws, leaving the old license law of 1844 in operation.

By Mr. Benedict—To enlarge the powers of Notaries Public.

Mr. McMullen called up the resolution of the Special Committee to investigate the acts of the State Military Board.

Mr. Scholefield moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Militia and Public Defence.

After some debate the amendment was lost, and the original resolution adopted.

Mr. Stetson called up the concurrent resolution asking appropriations for the coast and border defences, which was adopted.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution requiring the County Treasurer to report the amount of the military tax on hand on Feb. 1, and the total amount collected and expended. Adopted.

Mr. McLeod, of the Ninth District, offered a resolution requesting the Governor to urge the General Government to a prompt aggressive movement of the grand army. Laid over.

Mr. Coddington moved that the member from the Ninth District be the Committee to wait on Gen. McClellan, to inquire when he intended to move on to Richmond, and to urge him to make a speedy advance. Laid over.

A special Committee of Seven was raised, to act with the Senate Committee, to apportion the Congressional Districts.

The matter of equalization of taxes was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Thos. Kearnan, a member of the last House.

The House agreed to adjourn from to-morrow till Monday evening.

Mr. Childs offered a resolution inquiring of the Governor what provision, if any, has been made for the support of the families of the volunteers who have been killed during the war.

The resolution was laid over.

Bills in Senate.

Mr. Murphy's bill, amending the code of procedure, provides for the amendment of section 132, by adding the following to the end of the section: "And as to every such person, the action now or hereafter instituted, in which such notice may or shall be filed, shall be deemed to be commenced and pending from the time of service of the summons on any defendant therein, or from the time of the delivery of the summons with intent that it shall be actually served to the Sheriff or other officer of the county in which the defendants or any of them usually or last resided."

Mr. Little's bill in relation to Notaries Public provides, that in addition to their present powers, Notaries Public of this State are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the proofs and acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, and any other papers for use or record in this State, in all cases where the same may now be taken and administered by Commissioners of Deeds or Justices of the Peace, and under the same rules and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds or Justices of the Peace, and such Notaries' acts may be performed without official seal. All acts and duties which may have been performed since April 15, 1861, in the administration of oaths and affirmations, and the taking of proofs and acknowledgments by all Notaries Public of this State, are hereby confirmed and made valid.

MR. HARDING'S BILL.

An act to give parties a new trial in the County Court in all cases on appeal from the Courts of Justices of the Peace when the judgment exceeds $25.

Sec. 1. Hereafter in all cases of appeal to the County Court from the judgment of the Courts of Justices of the Peace, where the damage recovered exceeds $25, a new trial shall be had in the County Court upon the same pleadings that were before the Justice, either with or without a jury as is now provided by law for the trial of civil actions; and the County Court, in each of the counties of this State shall have jurisdiction in all such cases.

Sec. 2. The same costs shall be allowed to the prevailing party, as is now by law allowed in civil actions in similar proceedings in the Supreme Court—except when a judgment appealed from is reduced in the County Court, the sum of ten dollars—the party or parties then prevailing shall pay costs to the party or parties.

Sec. 3. A case or a bill of exceptions to review the exceptions may be made and settled in the same time and manner as is now by law provided in civil actions in the Supreme Court, and appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court at General Term, as is now provided by law in other cases.

Sec. 4. The Justice before whom the cause was tried in the Court below shall not be required to return the evidence given before said Court in making return to the appeal.

Mr. Ramsey's bill, amending the Code of Procedure, provides that no party shall be examined *in his own behalf* against parties who are representatives of a deceased person, in respect to any transactions had personally between the deceased person and the witness; and except, also, that neither husband or wife shall be required to disclose any communication made by one to the other.

Mr. Farrar's bill amends the eleventh section of the Code of Proceedure by striking therefrom all after the words "new trial," where they first occur in said subdivision, and adding the following section:

Sec. 2. An appeal to the Court of Appeals from an order which grants a new trial may be taken at any time within sixty days after this act shall take effect, provided the new trial granted by such order has not been commenced.

Mr. Ramsey's bill to prevent Supervisors from holding County offices and taking certain contracts, provides as follows:

Sec. 1. No person hereafter elected to the office of Supervisor in any of the towns of this State, shall, during the term of such office, hold any other county office, either by appointment or election, and any agreement or contranct made between any member of any Board of Supervisors, with such Board, shall be void, and his office as such Supervisor shall be deemed vacant.

Sec. 2. Any person holding an office, either by election or appointment, when this act shall take effect, shall not be eligible to an election for the office of Supervisor in any of the towns of this State.

Bills in Assembly.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. Haring introduces a bill authorizing and empowering Notaries Public to administer oaths and affirmations and take acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages and other papers for use or record, in all cases where the same may now be taken and administered by commissioners of deeds and Justices of the Peace, and under the same rules and regulations.

Also, a bill to confirm all acts and duties performed since April 16, 1860, by Notaries Public, in the administration of oaths and affirmations, or the taking the acknowledgments and proofs of deeds or other conveyances.

TAKING TESTIMONY OUT OF THE STATE.

Mr. Bartlett's bill amends Section 11, Article 2, Title 3, Chapter 8, Part 3, of the revised statutes, by giving power to any court of record, in any action in which a default has been taken, or an issue of fact joined, when the testimony of a witness out of the State is necessary for the prosecution or defence, to award a commission of one or more competent persons, upon such terms as it shall think proper, to examine such witness upon oath, and certify to the depositons.

A DOG TAX.

Mr. Cowles introduces a bill which permits the killing or securing of any dog running at large without a muzzle, unless it be a dog kept for hunting, and which shall have been registered as such with the County Clerk, and shall have a collar with the owner's name engraved thereon, round its neck; and imposes a tax of one dollar on every dog above one owned by any individual.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. Benedict introduces a bill empowering Notaries Public to exercise all their powers in any county adjacent to that for which they are appointed, the same as in their own county.

CLOSING MANHATTAN-SQUARE.

Mr. Childs' bill to close Manhattan-square extends Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, through the land thus vacated to the river, and authorizes the Supreme Court, on application of the City Government, or of any owner of land assessed for benefits for opening said square, to appoint three commissioners to sell such land in such manner as shall seem most advantageous, and to give valid titles therefor, except the land reserved for extending the above streets. Within one year from the sale the commissioners shall refund to the present owners of the lands assessed for the benefit of opening said square all the amounts paid by them upon such assessments, with seven per cent. interest. Where the owners are unknown, the amount due them shall be paid into the Supreme Court, and the balance of the proceeds of the sale shall go to the sinking fund of the city. The commissioners to receive $5 a day, and to employ a clerk and counsel.

FIREMEN'S EXEMPTION.

Mr. Church introduces a bill exempting members of all fire companies in unincorporated villages from poll-tax for highway labor.

MAKING PARTIES WITNESSES.

Mr. D. Waterbury's bill to amend section 399 of the Code of Procedure, provides that a party to an action or special proceeding, including proceedings in Surrogate's Courts, and for the summary recovery of the possession of land, may be a witness on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other party, except that such party shall not be examined *on his own behalf*, against parties who are representatives of a deceased person, in respect to personal transactions between witness and the deceased, and except that neither husband nor wife shall be required to disclose any communication made by one to the other.

KINGS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS.

Mr. Benedict's bill relating to the above makes the terms of the present Commissioner expire the second Monday of May next, and a Board, consisting of the County Clerk, District-Attorney and Surrogate, shall nominate his successor the previous Monday, the term of the next Commissioner to be five years. The Governor may remove for cause, and the said Board appoint his successor. The Commissioner is empowered to impanel jurymen, without previous notice from bystanders, whenever additional jurors are required in a Court of Record.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

Mr. Banks' bill provides the following taxes for licenses for hawkers and peddlers: where traveling on foot, $25 per year; with one horse, or other beast, or with a boat or boats, $50; with more than one horse, $100; and where traveling by public conveyance, $500. These sums to be reduced proportionately for any shorter term not less than six months. Makes it unlawful for any person to hawk goods about a city or village, or to hire a room temporarily for the sale of goods, unless they have a hawkers' license. Breach of the law punishable by $100 to $500 fine, but prosecutions must be made within a year from the commission of the offence.

BROOKLYN TENEMENT-HOUSES AND AWNINGS.

Mr. Maddox introduces a bill authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to make and enforce laws and regulations respecting awnings used in said city, and tenement-houses occupied by more than three families, and to declare and enforce penalties for their violation.

THE LOANERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Kenney's bill continues the Directors of this Association in office until May, 1863, and empowers them to fill all vacancies in their number.

FILLING FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.

Mr. Ward's bill confirms and makes valid the ordinance of the City of New-York, providing for the filling in of sunken lots on south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, legalizes the contract made thereon, and authorizes an assessment to be made and collected for the work.

Resolutions in the Assembly.

Mr. Childs offered the following:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this House what provisions, if any, have been made to pay the parents, wives or orphans of the State Volunteers who have so nobly fought and fell in sustaining the Constitution of our country.

Laid over.

Mr. McLeod offered the following:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That this Legislature, duly impressed with the necessity of prompt and decided action for the suppression of the present infamous rebellion, respectfully recommend to the National Administration immediate, vigorous and aggressive movements of the grand army of the Union, and a complete subordination of all considerations, measures, systems and institutions to the one great object of maintaining and vindicating the constitution and laws against traitors, their aiders and abettors.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Neher, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the Board of Street Assessors be required forthwith to repair to the Capital, and at the earliest practical moment report to this House an act embodying an entire new system of assessment and taxation for this State founded on the recommendations of the Governor—a return of personal property to the Assessors under oath, the taxation of luxuries and incomes, and allowing an offset in reference to incumbrances on real estate in the same manner as personal indebtedness is now.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's opera, "La Traviata," was produced here on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of inaugurating—and half-completing, for that matter—a brief "season" of two nights, under the direction of Mr. Grau. The part of the heroine was sustained by Miss Kellogg. With that singular ill luck which has pursued the lady on almost all her first appearances, the weather was intolerably bad, and fatal to the demonstration which would unquestionably have been made under more clement auspices. As it was, the house presented a brilliant, if not crowded, appearance, and represented the best musical taste of our city.

The *rôle* of *Violetta* promises to be one of Miss Kellogg's best parts, being in many respects admirably adapted to her combined powers as a singer and an actress. It happens, too, that the physical capacity is not necessarily overtaxed—the unhappy catastrophe that terminates the career of the heroine apologizing for, and even making requisite a certain amount of exhaustion in the last act. But for this circumstance, we should be apprehensive that Miss Kellogg was hardly strong enough for the grave and frequently overwhelming situations of the play. It was noticeable last evening that after the forced gaiety of the first act, there was a perceptible, but, fortunately, not unpleasant, diminution in the volume of Miss Kellogg's organ. The *brindisi* and final *scena* are temptations in the popular way that few *prime-donne* can resist. In bringing down the house with a vehement burst of applause, the lady was somewhat prodigal of her resources. The exquisitely pathetic music of the second act, between *Violetta* and *Germont*, suffered in consequence; the histrionic opportunity being lost also. Miss Kellogg was good and neat, it must be understood, but for the eminent sacrificial intensities of a loving woman she was barely sufficient. In the third act she had recovered, however, and from that point to the final outburst of the dying girl regretting her lost youth, she was admirable. It will be seen that the faults we have referred to were merely the result of indiscretion. When Miss Kellogg becomes thoroughly familiar with the part, she will, we are sure, satisfy the most exigeant of her admirers. For the rest we may say briefly, that the lady's voice seems to have gained in strength and quality. Her method, taste and skill are as noticeable now as ever. During the evening, Miss Kellogg was honored with several calls before the curtain.

Signor Brignoli was in excellent voice, and sang with spirit. Signor Mancusi was laboring under so severe a cold that it was an act of kindliness to sing at all under such damaging circumstances. Mr. Carl Anschutz conducted the orchestra.

The "Ballo" is announced for this evening—positively the last night of the Opera.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—After a year's ineffectual struggling, Mr. Grau, the manager of the Italian opera troupe, has succeeded in persuading the Board of Direction of the Brooklyn Academy that "La Traviata" is sufficiently proper to be presented before a Brooklyn audience. So persistent has been the opposition to the rendition of this opera, that an unusual curiosity has been excited in the fashionable and religious circles concerning it.

Last night the house was crowded. Indeed, we do not remember, even at the Philharmonic concerts, or on the opening night, when President Chittenden delivered his sensation speech, to have seen a better audience. Very many of the clergy of the City, and all the *habitués* of the Philharmonic were there.

Miss Kellogg was in excellent voice, and elicited the most rapturous applause. Brignoli was in unusual good humor, and acted as well as he sung.

The entire affair was a grand pecuniary and managerial success, and Mr. Grau may well feel content with the double victory over perversity and hard times.

Winter Garden.—There is a wide and essential difference between a burlesque which engrosses, or rather squanders, an entire evening in representation, and one that is simply intended as a piquant element in the managerial bill of fare, and for the purpose of imparting a zest to other and more substantial things. To the latter class belongs the "Naiad Queen;" and to the former all those inane show pieces which have disgraced our best theatres for more than a year past. A comedian like Mr. Clarke needs occasionally a golden frame to his funny pictures of life. The duties of inebriated friendship are not confined to shaking the handle of a pump and inviting that useful hydraulic instrument to take a drink. In stepping into fairy land Mr. Clarke carries with him the potent flask, and the inevitable "drunk," but all the conditions of his vagaries are changed. He becomes gallant in his cups, and flirts with the naiads, displaying, however, a white feather when the consequences are threatening. He is the victim of a fishy kind of persecution by a scaly demon with very long legs. He is visited finally with a punishment as strange as it is agreeable, being, in fact, joined to a fish's tail, and thus converted into a sort of piscatorial bantam. Without pretending that there is a high order of merit in the acting required for this sort of fun, it may safely be claimed for Mr. Clarke that he does more with his submarine opportunity than any other man could do. And this is sufficient justification for reviving so old a piece as the "Naiad Queen."

Nothing can well exceed the care with which it has been put on the stage. The scenery is admirable throughout, but culminates in a grand mechanical contrivance in the last act, called a "Poet's Dream of Fairy Land"—a superb illustration of what can be effected by the united forces of art and mechanism—and an alarming indication that poets are given extravagantly to the contemplation of the other sex. The costumes rival the scenery in brilliancy, the selection of colors being frequently very happy, as in the case of the Amazons. The latter, we need scarcely add, perform the usual military evolutions of the stage, and engage in a terrific combat with an equal number of pretty-limbed knights.

The Winter Garden can boast of the most useful theatrical company in the City; the members thereof seeming to have no weak predilections for any particular line of business. Mr. A. H. Davenport, for instance, played the part of the scaly gentleman above referred to, and went through an incalculable number of "traps," as if he had been educated for the business by the Ravels. Mr. Barton Hill was the bold *Sir Rupert*, and sang a drinking song with a rollicking ease which one scarcely expected to witness in the representative of the poor old Toy-maker of the previous piece. Miss Ada Clifton as the *Naiad Queen*, was all that could be desired; and a host of young beauties filled the bed of old Rhine with temptation. Thanks, then, to the spirit of coöperation, and the policy of liberal management. The piece was a complete success, and will be played every night until further notice, preceded by the beautiful drama of "Dot."

The Rutland and Washington Railroad.

Rutland, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 16.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rutland and Washington Railroad was held at Rutland yesterday. The following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Thomas A. Canfield, President; Eli Chittenden, Vice-President; David F. Smalley, George H. Edmonds, Chester Spencer, Z. H. Canfield and John Bradley.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 16, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	89⅛	300	Nicara. Transit Co.	3⅛
10,060	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	91	70	Erie R. Pref.	58
3,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	91⅜	125	do..........b10	58
1,000	U. S. 6s,'81,Oreg.		50	do..........b30	58
	W. Ln. ½ y'rly	89	100	do..............	57¾
1,000	U. S. 5s '71.Reg.	80	50	do..............	57⅝
7,000	U. S. 5s '74.Cou.	80⅝	50	do..........b10	57¾
5,000	Ill. Canal Reg.B.	79½	50	Hud. R. R....snwk	39¾
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '62..	81	50	do.......bnwk	39¾
2,000	Mich.St. 8 W. Bs.	80	65	do..............	39¾
1,000	Ten. State 6s' 90.	43	50	do..........b10	36⅝
9,000	Virginia State 6s	50	100	do..............	39⅞
6,000	do............	50⅛	300	Harlem R..........	13¼
2,000	N. Car. State 6s.	60¼	200	do..............	13⅛
6,000	Mis. State 6s.....	42¾	150	Har. R. Pref.......	31⅜
10,000	do........b30	43¼	200	do..............	31½
5,000	do............	42⅞	110	Panama R..........	113
1,000	M. 6s Iss. to H. &		100	Reading Railroad..	37⅜
	St. J. R...........	48¾	100	do..........b10	37⅜
6,000	Cal. State 7s....	79	100	Mich. Cen. R....b10	53⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cent. Bds.		925	do..............	53⅛
	'76 Conv. Bonds.	104	50	do..............	53⅝
10,000	E. R. 4thM. B b30	80	200	M. S. & N. I. R..b15	21¼
2,000	Har. 1st Mt. Bs..	100	50	do..........b30	21¼
500	M. C. 8 ₱ c.1stM.		50	do..........b15	21⅛
	S. F. Conv. Bds.	97	600	do..............	21
5,000	M. S. 2d Mt. As..	66	150	M. So. & N. I. G.S.	41¾
3,000	M. S. S. F. Bds..	85	100	do..........b10	41¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	91	100	do..........s30	41⅜
3,000	D.L.&W.R. 1stM.	101	50	do..............	41⅝
1,000	M.&P.DuC.1stM.	87½	50	do..............	41½
1,000	P. & Oq.8 ₱ ct. G.		100	Ill. C.R.S. ex in.s30	63½
	by Ill. Cent. R....	85	25	do..............	63½
30,500	American Gold..	162⅛	30	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	16¼
1,000	do........s60..	102	10	Stonington Railroad	56½
35	Bank of Commerce.	78	250	Gal. & Chic. R. R...	69¼
50	Pac. Mail St. Co....	99	100	Clev. & Toledo R...	37⅛
200	do............	98¾	300	do..............	37¾
50	do..........b10	99	100	do..............	37⅞
50	N. Y. Cen. Rl'd.s60	83½	500	do..........s30	37⅞
10	do............	83¾	900	do..............	38
400	do............	83½	700	do..........b30	38¼
100	do........b10	83½	700	Chi. & Rock I. R...	55½
100	do........b15	83½	50	do..............	55⅝
100	do........b30	83½	50	do..........b60	56
1700	do............	83⅜	50	do..........b10	55¾
25	Erie Railway...b30	36¼	100	do..........b30	55⅞
250	do........b30	36⅛	100	do..........b30	56
50	do........b60	36⅛	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	62¼
100	do............	36	100	do........b30	62½
100	do........b10	36	25	do........b30	62¾
100	do........b15	36	200	do..............	62
200	do........b30	36	50	do..........b10	62¼
100	do........b60	36⅛	50	Mil.& P. D. C.R.b30	22½
225	do............	35⅞	50	do..........b30	22¼
1870	do............	35⅞	13	M.&P.DC.1stP.exd.	78

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '81.Reg.	90	100	Erie Railway.......	36
5,000	U. S. 6s '81.Cou.	90¾	100	do..........s60	36
14,000	do............	90	600	do..............	35½
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Cou.	80½	50	do............s3	35
2,000	do............	80⅜	50	do..........b30	35¼
1,000	Tenn.State 6s '90	43	200	Harlem R.......b30	13
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42	100	Harlem R. Pref....	31
2,000	N. Carolina St.6s	60¼	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	41
3,000	Ill. Canal Reg.B.	79	50	do..........b10	41
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds..	91	100	Il.C.R.Sc.b30.ex int.	63
6,000	M.So.2d M Ass'd	65	100	do..........p&c	62½
5,000	Chic.& N.W.1 M.	41½	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R....	16⅜
30	Bank of Commerce.	77½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.....	68¼
1600	American Gold....	102¼	100	Clev. & Tol......b30	37½
50	Pac. M. S. S. Co.2d	98¼	500	do..............	37¼
50	do............	97¾	100	do..........s30	37½
200	do............	97¾	200	Chi. & Rock I. R...	54¼
50	do........s10	97¾	10	do..............	54½
150	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83	100	Chi., B. & Q. R..b30	62
150	Mich. Cen. R....b10	53	50	Mil.&P,DuC. R..b30	22

Thursday, Jan. 16—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange was quite large to-day. The advanced prices of yesterday have not been sustained, and the quotations this afternoon fell back to Tuesday's sales. The average differences from yesterday is about 1 ₱ cent., which extended to the Government Stocks as well as the Railways, in consequence of the doubts entertained in regard to the adjustment of the financial questions at Washington. The good effect of the passage of the resolution of yesterday pledging the House to ample taxation, was partially qualified by various rumors as to the purposes of the Secretary and Committee of Ways and Means regarding the future issues of Government obligations. Part of the Bank lobby returned from Washington yesterday, and one of the number, Mr. James Gallatin, is reported to express much confidence that an independent issue of United States Notes, beyond the present $50,000,000, is out of the question. The dispatches to the afternoon papers do not confirm any such decision, though it is sufficiently evident that the lobby referred to have succeeded in postponing prompt action on the Treasury Note Bill prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means. This fact renewed the suspense previously felt on the Street in regard to the Ways and Means of the Government, and caused the decline referred to in the Federal stocks, besides affecting the speculation on the Share list. The more practical, and perhaps real influence which turned the market, was the realizations on the rapid advance of the past few days by certain prominent operators in Central and Erie, late yesterday afternoon, and at the early Board to-day. The list of printed sales, it will be noticed, is quite large, though the realizations by the *Bull* speculators was by no means general. Confidence in the successful termination of the questions affecting the Public Credit continues undiminished with a good many of them, who attach more importance to the vote for taxation than to the particular form of Treasury negotiation which may be finally adopted. Late in the afternoon the market continued unsettled, with a demand for Stocks barely equal to the offerings at the reduced prices. The following were about the last quotations:

N. Y. Central........	82¾	Mich. Guaranteed...	41
Erie..................	34¼	Mich. Southern......	21
Erie Preferred.......	56¾	Burlington...........	61¼
Rock Island..........	54⅛	Missouris............	42
Mich. Central.......	52½	U. S. 6's, 1881........	90
Toledo...............	36¾	Pacific...............	97½

The bidding for the City Bank Shares were as follows:

Merchants'..........	80	Bank of N. America.	70
Mechanics'..........	84	Hanover.............	60
Union................	83	Metropolitan.........	82
Fulton...............	115	Market..............	78
M'chants' Exchange	70	Shoe and Leather..	80
State of New-York...	72½	Corn Exchange......	85
Commerce...........	77	Continental..........	71¼
Ocean...............	60	St. Nicholas.........	70
American Exchange.	81½	Commonwealth.....	70
Bank of the Republic	83	Park.................	91½

The decline in the Railway Shares did not extend to the Railway Mortgages, which continue in demand.

N. Y. Cen. sixes.......	93	Mich So. 7 ₱ cent. firsts	88
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	103½	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. As. Bs.	65
Erie firsts, '68..........	104½	Northern Ia. firsts.....	87½
Erie seconds, ext., '64..	100	N. Ia. Goshen Line....	87½
Erie seconds, '79.......	101	M. S. & N.Ia. s.f. 7 ₱ c.	84¼
Erie thirds, '83.........	91½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.....	91¼
Erie fourths, '80........	79	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	81
Erie fifths, 88..........	74	T.H.&A. sec'ds, 8 ₱ c...	42
Hudson firsts, '69......	107	Chi. & N. W. s. f.......	84
Hudson seconds,s.f. '85.	100	Chi. & N. W firsts,2d s.	41½
Hudson thirds, '75.....	81¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	12
Hudson conv., '67.....	70½	New-Jersey Cen. 1sts..	105
Harlem firsts, '69-73...	99¼	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds..	101
Harlem seconds, '64....	95	L. E. & Wabash firsts..	77
Harlem thirds, '68.....	71	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds.	50
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	94	Del. Lac. & West. firsts..	101
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c.'82	99½	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90
Chi.,B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts.	93		

The price of American Gold continues dull, and the sales of the day were 102¼@102½ ₱ cent. The Exchanges on Europe are quite unsettled, and the range of quotations is 112¼@113¼ for Bankers' and 111½@112 for Merchant bills on England. The Continental rates are thus reported by Mr. N. Brandt, Bill Broker, No. 79 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f. 95c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f. 91¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	43¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ marc banco	38¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix-dollar	83¼c.

The Sub-Treasury receipts from all sources, to-day, were $356,322; payments, $1,073,526. Balance in the New-York office $4,110,450. Included in the receipts is $154,000 for Customs.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says:

"We understand that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund yesterday passed a resolution to redeem at the Manhattan Company, New-York, any portion of the $900,000 canal stocks reimbursable on the first day of January next, and to pay not exceeding one-half of one per cent. premium and accrued interest for all of the stock presented for redemption previous to the 30th day of January instant, and not exceeding three-eighths of one per cent. premium and accrued interest for all such stock as may be presented for payment between the 30th day of January instant and the 15th day of February next; and one-quarter of one per cent. premium and accrued interest for all of such stock reimbursed between the 15th day of February and the 5th day of March next. Parties wishing to dispose of their stocks on the above terms can do so by forwarding the same to the Manhattan Company. We understand it is not intended that their redemption shall be made in coin."

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of December, 1861, were	$708,136 29
Earnings December, 1860 were	404,276 36
Increase	$303,859 99

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Jan. 11...	$153,988,013	$113,589,763	$25,973,070	$8,131,519
Boston, Jan. 13......	64,764,039	25,642,364	8,580,607	6,612,512
Phila., Jan. 13......	31,145,938	21,324,519	5,091,123	2,162,151
Total..........	$247,987,989	$160,847,264	$39,645,800	$16,906,176
Last week..........	250,930,957	160,279,086	38,598,092	17,182,999
Last year..........	216,271,589	121,373,194	33,038,063	17,787,480

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railway, for the last three years, were as follows:

1859.	1860.	1861.
$734,870 31	$936,728 43	$1,162,600 45

The following is the result of the Anthracite Coal Trade for 1861, compared with the previous two years:

	1861. Tons.	1860. Tons.	1859. Tons.
Southern Coal Field.			
Phila. and Reading R......	1,479,278	1,878,158	1,633,150
Schuylkill Canal..........	1,183,570	1,356,688	1,371,753
Lehigh Valley Railroad....	743,762	780,642	577,652
Lehigh Canal..............	883,631	990,755	979,493
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad..........	241,451	210,108	180,753
Trevorton Railroad........	49,656	90,148	124,223
Lykens Valley Railroad....	170,392	176,274	138,713
L. and Susq. R.—west from G. (about)............	10,000	14,719	10,361
Union Canal..............	42,171	35,489	51,877
Total, Southern Coal Field.	4,803,821	5,482,979	5,067,975
Northern Coal Field.			
Delaware and Hud. Canal..	1,356,301	1,201,091	1,279,849
Del., Lack. and Western R.	1,104,319	1,080,128	829,435
Wyoming Canal...........	263,521	383,396	401,634
L. and S. R. (W.B. to W.H.)	111,074	100,277	71,099
North Branch Canal.......	53,244	52,935	51,914
Total, Northern Field......	2,888,459	2,817,957	2,633,931
Brought down.............	2,803,821	5,482,979	5,067,975
Grand total, both fields...	7,692,280	8,300,936	7,701,906

Affairs in Massachusetts.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Caleb Cushing made an earnest and eloquent speech in the House, to-day, in favor of State aid to families of volunteers.

The sum of $115,000, Government bounty to fishermen, will be disbursed by the collector of Gloucester the present week.

James Elliott Duryea, *alias* Daniel E. James, is under arrest here, charged with being an accomplice of G. A. Tirrell, whose arrest was previously reported, in obtaining large sums of money on altered drafts. Nearly $5,000, fraudulently obtained, was found in Duryea's possession. He was arrested in Newburgh, N. Y.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention.

Hartford, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The Republican State Convention met in this city, to-day, and adopted the ticket nominated by the Union Convention of last week. The whole ticket was nominated by acclamation. The attendance at the Convention was not large. The resolutions most heartily indorse the action of the President and his policy, and call for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The *Arabia* arrived at 4½ P. M. She has forty-nine passengers for New-York. She will sail at 1 A. M.

Cold Feet—A Cure For.

S. C. SMITH, Esq., of the American Hotel of Babylon, L. I., had been troubled for many years with cold feet. He had seen

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

used in hooping cough with great benefit, and he concluded to try one for each foot, cut to the shape of the foot. The relief was immediate, and he has never been troubled with cold feet since.

There never was so useful a strengthening warming Plaster as Alcock's Porous Plaster.

Those troubled with weak backs or breasts should try them.

Separate directions in English, German and Spanish. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st. Also, No. 4 Union square. Price 25 cents each.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—Ladies' Balmorals and India-rubber boots and shoes, ladies' white satin, kid, and linen gaiter boots and slippers. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

It will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing-Machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER STITCH and the LOCK STITCH—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Keene—Monfort.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. W. Lindsly, H. De Witt Keene to Ella Monfort, all of this City.

☞ Poughkeepsie *Eagle* please copy.

Thompson—Hunt.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. F. G. Clark, Mr. Joseph Thompson to Mrs. Emily B. Hunt, both of this City.

Riley—Parker.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 16, at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Rev. Isaac Riley, of Middletown, Del., to Kate A. Parker, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Tefft—Apgar.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, William E. Tefft to Emma A., youngest daughter of Levi Apgar, Esq., all of this City.

Henry—Badger.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, Lee-av., by Rev. J. McC. Holmes, Mr. James Henry to Miss Czarina T. Badger, second daughter of A. H. Badger, all of Brooklyn.

Skelding—Lockwood.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Wm. A. Hyde, of Greenwich, Conn., Arthur E. Skelding to Essie A. Lockwood, both of the same place.

DIED.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, Isaac Lawrence, aged 53 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., northwest corner, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

Morrison.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Susan Kay, wife of William V. Morrison, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 6 Hammersley-place, West Houston-st.

White.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, suddenly, at the residence of her son, Kenneth G. White, Mrs. Eliza O. White, relict of Dr. Delos White, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., in the 67th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Cherry Valley for interment.

Evans.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. Mary Evans, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place from her late residence, No. 68 West 44th-st., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Oakley.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, at his residence in Washington-av., suddenly, Robert S. Oakley, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Brett.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, after a painful illness, Mrs. Isabella Brett, wife of Theodore F. Brett.

Funeral on Sunday, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Davis.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, after a severe illness, J. V. W. Davis, son of George and Elizabeth Davis.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his uncle, John Bartes, No. 104 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

Chappell.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 15, of scarlet fever, John Henry, son of John and Mary E. Chappell, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 128 Adams-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 3 P. M.

Banta.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, of scarlet fever, Joseph, son of Wm. S. Banta, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 253 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

Messinger.—In Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, Margaret A., wife of J. H. H. Messinger, aged 45 years.

Funeral services to take place at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Simpson.—In Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, Mary Anne Ridgely, wife of Lieut. E. Simpson, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Charles Sterrett Ridgley, of Maryland.

The remains were interred at Newport.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 25.—Jan. 16, 1862.

74, 63, 66, 32, 17, 52, 60, 49, 57, 25, 22, 15.

Kentucky, Class 26—Jan. 16, 1862.

44, 1, 13, 28, 53, 51, 57, 4, 23, 29, 16, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Jan. 4, 1862, No. 13,224 drew $100,000, No. 25,113 drew $50,000, No. 10,343 drew $30,000, No. 14,558 drew $10,000, No. 10,131 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

For bruises, burns or frozen feet,
It cannot in the world be beat;
We warrant all a speedy cure
And instant relief we are sure.

Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

DISBROW'S SKATING POND—FIFTH-AV., corner of 39th-st. A blue ball signal flag will be displayed on the 5th-av. omnibuses when the Pond is in condition for skating.

AN-ICE SKATE FOR THE LADIES.—CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, has an assortment of cheap skates for the ladies, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. Howard. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

Last Chance.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 87 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Dec 26, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.

The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.

M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

COMMISSION.—WANTED, A COMMISSION AS First or Second Lieutenant, by a perfectly competent person, now serving in the army of the Potomac, for which a liberal amount in cash will be paid on receipt of the Commission. Address W., care P. Van Varrick, No. 192 Broadway.

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For January, 1862.

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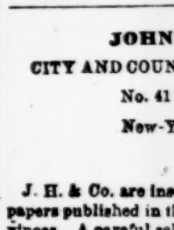

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LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 244, 249, 46, 63, 223, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1841, 3561, 4575, 4799, 4873, 5395, 5431, 5577, 5627, 5663, 5843, 5845, 5865, 6059, 6427, 6617, 6679, 6693, 6697, 6713, 6737, 6763, 6771, 6790, 6843, 6853, 6911. *Part II.*—Nos. 4421½, 4650, 5110, 5440, 5612, 5700, 5706, 5716, 5760, 5786, Dwoy *vs.* The Mayor, 5846, 5878, 5892, 5906, 6700, 6814, 6910, (Conlon *vs.* Woods,) 5818.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3073, 3077, 3033, 3119, 3021, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3143, 3145. *Part II.*—Nos. 1602, 3338, 3200, 1788, 3388, 3390, 3392, 3394, 3396, 3398, 3400, 3402, 3404, 3406, 3408. *Part III.*—Nos. 2907, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3175, 3177. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3134, 3412, 3414, 3416, 3418, 3420, 3422, 3424, 3426, 3428, 3430, 3432, 3434, 3436, 3438, 3440.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 786, 787, 788, 790, 791, 792, 794, 795, 796, 798, 799, 800, 803, 804, 742. *Part II.*—Adjourned until Monday.

United States District Court.

Judge HALL has sent down decisions in the two following cases argued before him in December last:

EXCEPTIONS—COLLISION—DAMAGES—ESTIMATES.

Robert L. Lane et al. vs. *The Steamboat Bedford.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's Report. The libel was filed to recover damages for a collision between the *Bedford* and the schooner *Mary D. Lane*, which was lying at anchor in the port of New-York. After the collision between these vessels another injury was occasioned to the schooner, and both injuries were repaired together.

The evidence as to the amount of the repairs required by this collision was the estimate of two witnesses for the claimants, fixing the amount at $100, of two witnesses for the libelant, fixing the amount at $1,000, and of the shipwright who repaired the whole damage, who picked out of the whole bill repairs to the amount of $1,680, which he said were occasioned by this collision

The Commissioner reported the damages at $1,000, without interest. Both parties excepted to the report.

Held by the Court—That Baker's testimony seems not to have been founded upon actual knowledge, but to have been the result of an estimate made a long time after the repairs were done.

That the amount of the repairs required by this collision could have been accurately determined when all the repairs were finished, and that it is therefore the fault of the libelants that certain and reliable evidence of their amount was not furnished.

That on the estimates any conclusion must be mere guess-work, and though the Commissioner's report is exceedingly liberal to the libelant, yet the Court is not inclined on any ground to overturn his report. Taking all the circumstances and all the evidence into account, the Court cannot make any modification of the report which would render it much more satisfactory.

Exceptions overruled without costs to either party and report confirmed.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimant, Mr. Silliman.

JURISDICTION—COLLISION.

Solomon Thomas vs. *The Steamboat Lafayette.*—This was a libel to recover damages for a collision. The libel alleged that the libelant owned the steamtug *Yankee Boy* which was engaged in towing vessels in the harbor and into and out of it; that in September, 1861, the tug being employed to tow a vessel which lay at Pier 21, North River, was going up near Pier No. 9, North River, and was run into by the *Lafayette* and injured by the fault of those in charge of her.

The claimants excepted to the libel on the ground that it did not show a case within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The libelants then moved to amend the libel by stating in substance that the *Yankee Boy* had a coasting license and was engaged to tow a vessel out to sea.

Motion denied and libel dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

For libelant, Mr. Carpenter; for claimant, Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Van Santvoord.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *One Butt and Several Other Packages containing Wine.*—This was a motion on behalf of the United States, to open a default which had been taken against them.

Judge BETTS stated, in substance, that the facts shown to him on the affidavits were, that the action was duly noticed for trial by both parties, but that when the case was called on the Calendar, the Government declined to move it, on the ground of counsel being engaged elsewhere, and thereupon the claimants insisted upon moving the cause, and took a judgment as of non-suit; that the Court has announced that it could not listen to requests for postponement, on account of the private engagements of counsel, when they do not amount to physical debility. It was also stated that the attorney who had charge of the case supposed that the Court would be occupied all day with other business, and would not take up jury cases. That would no doubt be satisfactory to his associates, but the opposite party took the ground that there had been great hardship upon him in the matter, and insisted upon their legal rights, saying that the cause had been on the November and December terms, and that it had been agreed that it should be tried on this term.

The motion did not involve any personal lack of diligence on the part of those who have had the conduct of the suit, but it was a question of how the parties stood. Under the 123d and 184th rules of Court, the claimant had the right to dismiss this case if it was not noticed by the Government, which is placed upon an equal footing with all other parties. The Court has announced that there would be no day calendar made up, but that the whole calendar would be considered as a unit, and that parties must be ready with their cases when called. The party, therefore, in this case, had no right to act on the assumption that his case would not be called.

That as to the equities of the case, he thought they did not preponderate in favor of the United States. The motion to open the judgment is therefore denied.

An application was subsequently made to renew the motion upon additional affidavits, which was granted, with a stay of proceedings meantime.

For the motion, Mr. Allen. In opposition, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Smythe.

An "Offal Case" Decided—The Mayor Responsible only to the Corporation for Refusing to Countersign a Warrant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This is an old case, it having been stated in the TIMES, under a similar heading, not less than five times.

It will be remembered that the relator applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant directed to the City Chamberlain for the payment of $1,000 to the relator, for services in removing offal from the streets of the City.

The Mayor refused to sign, alleging that the work had not been properly done by the relator.

A *mandamus* was issued, and the Mayor's return thereto embraced his objections just stated.

The relator demurred to the return as sufficient, and moved that it be quashed, and that a peremptory *mandamus* issue.

The Court rendered judgment for the relator, giving the usual leave to the defendant to amend.

The defendant appealed to this branch of the Court where the matter was argued Nov. 22 last, and decision was reserved.

The Court now renders the following opinion, which recapitulates the facts of the case:

By the Court—CLERKE, P. J.—The provisions of the charter, and of the ordinances declaring that no money can be drawn from the City Treasury, except upon a warrant drawn and signed by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council, is an arrangement merely for the protection of the Corporation against fraud. It is a part of the scheme of internal economy for the more convenient regulation of its own business, and imparts no legal rights whatever to any other person. The duties of the municipal officers in relation to those provisions of the charter and ordinances are due, and only due, to the body of whom they are the servants. A writ of *mandamus* lies in favor of one person against another only, of course, when the latter owes him a legal right. If any one has a demand for a debt against the Corporation, as that body can be sued in an ordinary action, proceedings by this writ are not maintainable, nor are they maintainable against any officer of that body to compel him to facilitate the satisfaction of that demand. If he refuses to do what the Court and ordinances prescribe, he fails to do what his duties to the Corporation require; and to it, and to it alone, I repeat, he is responsible.

But we have been referred to the case of The People *vs.* Flagg (16 Barb. S. C., 503,) in which this Court, at General Term in the First District, granted a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller of the City to draw his warrant upon the Chamberlain for certain sums due on a contract by the City to Reynolds, the relator. We consider the doctrine laid down in this case carried to such an extent as to have a tendency to confound the salutary distinctions always observed between this remedy and the ordinary remedies which the law affords. Nevertheless, if a case precisely of the same nature, or precisely analagous to it, was now before us, we should consider it our duty to follow the decision referred to; but we are certainly not inclined to go one step further. In the People on the relation of Reynolds *vs.* Flagg, it expressly appeared that the work when done was not only accepted by the proper department, but the Common Council, acting within its legitimate powers, sanctioned the contracts and their performance, and ordered the amounts to be paid. These circumstances, it was then supposed by the Court, took the case out of the general rule, and imposed a duty on the Comptroller towards the relator, which the latter had a right to enforce by the writ of *mandamus*.

In the case before us, although the bill in which the warrant in question was drawn, was approved by the City Inspectors, examined and found corect by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller, yet the Common Council did not order it to be paid; but this proceeding is against the Mayor, to compel him to perform an act which, when performed, is intended for the protection of the Corporation, and not for the benefit of the relator, although the result, doubtless, would have been beneficial to him in facilitating payment of his demand. An incidental advantage, however, does not constitute a legal right. If the Corporation is indebted to the relator on any contract, or for any services performed, and its proper officers refuse to pay him, or to do anything necessary to enable him to obtain his money out of the City treasury, his only remedy is by action. If he cannot establish and enforce his claim in this way, he is without a remedy. The order of the Special Term should be reversed, and the writ of *mandamus* denied, with costs.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for relator; H. H. Anderson and Chas. O'Conor, for Corporation.

Liability of the Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Spies vs. *Kelly*—In this case the plaintiff sued to recover the value of property alleged to have been wrongfully seized by the defendant, as Sheriff, &c., the plaintiff claiming title under and by virtue of a certain mortgage.

It was alleged by the defendant that the levy upon and seizure of the property was legally made, and that the defendant was in nowise responsible to the plaintiff therefor. The usual defence of levy under execution pursuant to judgment, &c., was pleaded.

The jury gave a judgment for the defendant.

H. D. Lapaugh for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, John Hickey, a porter, pleaded guilty to embezzling $46 from his employer, Thos. White, at Nos. 13 and 14 Abadon-place, West Thirty-ninth-street. Remanded for sentence.

Peter Reynolds pleaded guilty to stealing a broche shawl, valued at $43, from A. T. Stewart & Co., and was remanded for sentence.

The case of Antoine Holz, indicted for arson in the second degree, in setting fire to the premises No. 232 Division-street, occupied by him as a cabinet-maker's shop, was continued from Wednesday and occupied the entire day. The testimony was closed and the case will be summed up this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

David Stuart et al. vs. *Herman Ersner.*—Motion granted. Costs to abide event of action.

Emma C. Wooster vs. *Orson A. House et al.*—Motion denied. Costs to abide event of action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Schiel vs. *Baldwin.*—Ordered by the Court, that George R. Downing, Jr., the party alleged to be in possession of property belonging to the defendant, Baldwin, on application of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, furnish the certificate required by the 236th section of the Code, or appear before one of the Justices of this Court, on the 20th day of January, instant, at 10 A. M., at Chambers, and submit to an examination concerning such property as he may have belonging, or due, to the defendant, Samuel Baldwin.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Randolph & Headley vs. *Flint.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event.

Stewart vs. *Green.*—Motion denied.

Haugwout vs. *Tomlinson.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event of appeal, which must be argued at next General Term.

Slavery and the Institutions of the United States.

From Once a Week.

Further, we have to beware of any rash conclusion that republican institutions have failed because there is a civil war in America. It ought to be better known here than it is, that those institutions have never had a trial in the country at all. From the first discussions of the original compromises up to the last Presidential election, the liberties of the free States have been bought by the South, for the support of Slavery; and when the process of barter was once begun, it became more uncontrollable, till the last point of endurance was reached. Meantime, the Republic has been ruled by slaveholders and their tools, till the corruption of such a system demoralized the one section politically as much as the other. The ascendancy was obtained by a gross violation of republican principle, in the form of property suffrage peculiar to the slaveholding section. Three slaves in five have conferred a vote; and thus the smaller population has outvoted the larger, and has been enabled to pass the Fugitive Slave law, and many another ordinance fatal to republican principle. On the one hand, it is true that such encroachments should never have been permitted; and, on the other, the subservience of the North has brought after it its own retribution, in the weakness, the divisions and the fluctuations of purpose which now amaze the world. It is for us to remember who have been the aggressors, and who the victims, in the long struggle. It is for us to remember that the sin of the Northern States lies behind us, while the virtue of the struggle to recover its liberties and to destroy the cause of the evil is the spectacle of to-day. Whether we have to fight the Federalists or not, we must beware of any sympathy with the Confederates, and of casting any contempt on political institutions which are to have now, for the first time, the chance of a sincere trial. It is Slavery which has made the South an oligarchy the most tyrannous in fact that the world can now show. It is Slavery which has trammelled and corrupted the free spirit of the North. It is Slavery which has made the citizens boastful, arrogant, and vexatious, under the consciousness of their actual subservience to the slave power. It is Slavery which has engendered the strifes and schisms of the Federalists themselves, in this critical hour of their history, when it seems almost equally necessary to support the Constitution and to abolish Slavery, while the two needs are absolutely incompatible. At such a time the duty of other nations is to hold aloof from all sympathy with a people who propose to found a polity on the basis of Slavery, and to hope the best for a people who, though late and fitfully, are striving to retrace lost steps, and to become true at last to the principles of their Republic and to the memory of its founders. Can we preserve this just discrimination, this spirit of equity, through all temptations of war or peace? This is one of the questions which must be solved by the coming year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan 16, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 48 bbls. Ashes, 4,625 bbls. Flour, 70 bbls. Corn Meal, 343 bushels Wheat, 763 bushels Corn, 470 bushels Rye, 450 bushels Barley, 1,215 bushels Oats, 508 bushels Malt, 2,053 pkgs. Provisions, 326 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request, at $5 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, but prices have been supported. Sales include 104 bags Rio, at 19c.@19½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, as buyers refuse to pay asking prices, and the market continues quite unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been quite moderate to-day, at about previous quotations. The reported sales, since our last, have been 10,300 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, yet steady; sales 900 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 475 bbls. Rye Flour is in slack demand, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in to-day, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales 19,200 bushels, including White Western at $1 45; Amber do., on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 38@$1 40; Amber Iowa, at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy; sales 24,500 bushels at 65c.@66c., chiefly at 65c., for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 67c. for Northern Yellow ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 81c.@84c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales, 5,600 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales include small lots of State, at 76c.@78c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand at steady rates, including new at 17c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, including Common, at $6 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has declined to $1 55 ₱ gallon, with sales of 550 bbls.

OILS—Fish Oils continue in demand, at full prices. 2,100 bbls. Crude Sperm, recently landed at Boston, have been disposed of, at $1 40@$1 41½ ₱ gallon. No important movements in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, at unchanged prices; sales to-day, 1,850 bbls., at $11 75@$12 37½ for Mess; $12 75@$13 75 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in request, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady; sales 325 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard tends downward; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Beef is more active; sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl.; Butter continues inactive at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 5½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and nominal in price.

SPICES—Sales, 1,250 cases Nutmegs on private terms, now quoted at 80c.@85c.; 2,000 mats Cassia, and 1,200 bags Pimento, also on private terms, with 400 bags Pepper at 19½c.@20c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 190 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 52,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in brisk demand, and sales have been made of 2,500 pkgs. Greens, and 6,000 pkgs. Blacks, at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Opened at 24c., and closed at 25c., ₱ gallon; sales 1,500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market continues quiet, without any remarkable changes in quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@37s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer 65s. Tallow, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d., and by foreign vessels, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 78c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and 1st inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co., (now the Chicago, Alton and St Louis R.R. Co.,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupons of July, 1856, accompanying each Bond. The numbers of the Bonds are as follows:

2,352	2,372	2,947	2,991
2,353	2,373	2,948	2,992
2,354	2,374	2,949	2,993
2,355	2,375	2,950	2,994
2,356	2,439	2,966	2,995
2,357	2,440	2,975	2,996
2,358	2,547	2,976	2,997
2,359	2,639	2,977	2,998
2,360	2,640	2,978	2,999
2,361	2,641	2,979	3,072
2,362	2,642	2,980	3,073
2,363	2,643	2,981	3,080
2,364	2,600	2,982	3,153
2,366	2,940	2,983	3,154
2,366	2,941	2,984	3,155
2,367	2,942	2,985	3,215
2,368	2,943	2,987	3,216
2,369	2,944	2,988	3,217
2,370	2,945	2,989	3,301
2,371	2,946	2,990	2,598

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds, upon their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 8 and 12 P. M., in going from Bank-st. to Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a DIARY AND WALLET combined, containing letters and photograph of an officer, which are of no use except to the owner. By returning the same to No. 208 Clinton-av., the finder will receive the above reward.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

FOUND—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Post-Office, on Saturday last, an envelope, containing a considerable sum of money. The owner can recover the same, by describing property, on application to E. P. L. BROOME, No. 47 Broadway.

DOG LOST.—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, on Saturday; answers to the name of "Tiney"; had on a white metal collar. Any person restoring it to the owner, No. 93 Henry-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of fine imported wines, liquors and cigars, being the entire stock of an importing and jobbing house, consisting of puncheons Jamaica rum, Irish and Scotch whiskies, ullage pipes, quarter and eighth casks brandy, two casks of London cordial gin, port wine, sherry, Madeira, Mountain and sweet Malaga, in quarters and octaves. Also, about 40 cases of vineyard proprietor's brandy Champaigne of the most celebrated brands, as Heidseck, Eugene, Clicquot, Moet and Chandon and others. Claret in cases; London porter and Scotch ale; French cordials, olive oil, sardines, mustard, catsup, preserved fruits, currants, prunes and jellies. Also, 150 boxes, half and quarters, bunch and layer raisins, together with about 90,000 fine Havana and Plantation cigars, of the choicest brands, all selected for city retail trade.

The whole of the above stock, together with the fixtures, platform scales, trucks and desks, will be sold without reserve.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL COACH, HORSE, HARNESS, &c.—The undersigned will expose for sale, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at King's Stables, 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., hotel coach, horse, harness, cutting boxes, two sleds, sign boards, horse covers, fly nets, counters, desks, &c., &c.
RICHARD CALBOW, JR., Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., the notes, book accounts, judgments, and two iron safes of the firm of A. Kutner, to be sold for cash by order of JOSEPH BERGER, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS, stocking yarn 75 cents ₱ lb; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., first floor; suitable for a Bank, Insurance or Express Company, being in one of the best locations in the street. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A NEAT, LIGHT CUTter, cheap; in good order, ready for immediate use; only $25. At No. 546 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

SEAT OF WAR.

In view of the important operations which our armies and fleets are about undertaking, we have prepared a new edition of our Map of Virginia, Maryland, &c. It is the most accurate and detailed Map of that region.
E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

BROOKLYN MILITARY INSTITUTE—Corner Fulton and Pineapple sts. Instruction in the following branches:—School of the company and battalion, $10; fencing, $10; engineering, $10; mathematics, $10. Connected with the institute is a gymnasium, of which members have free use; instruction in the school of the soldier, with use of gymnasium, $1 per month.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION FOR AN HOUR OR SO three evenings a week, in bookkeeping and penmanship by a young gentleman; a practical bookkeeper would be preferred for instructor. Address H. L. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUation to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to so connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, AND OF long experience in teaching children, would devote a few hours each day to teaching the English branches in a private family; the highest references given. Address A. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER'S SITUATION wanted, by a late graduate of a Pennsylvania College. A situation as tutor in a private family, or as teacher of classics and English in a boarding-school. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL finely furnished rooms can be had; unexceptionable board and every comfort of home at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., convenient to Broadway, to stages and cars. References desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIRous of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE rooms to let, with full board, at No. 263 4th-av., for ladies or gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board at No. 18½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly having a delightful suite of rooms on the first and second floors, would rent them, with board, to a family, or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at 286 Degraw-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family, a well furnished room, with bath contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 623.

A WIDOW LADY IS NEGOTIATING FOR a house in the central part of this City. She would like to secure one or two first-class lodgers. (Breakfast if required.) References exchanged. A basement to let for a physician's office. Address, fully, Mrs. ALLEN, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, AND IN very nice order, to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-st.—To let, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired. House first-class, and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Situation desirable, and five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE AT Fort Washington, with seven acres fine grounds, green-house, stable, gardener's cottage, gas, water, furnace, &c. &c. Rent $1,500 a year, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING NO children, wish to hire a moderate sized furnished house. Address, stating location, and lowest terms.
J. C. B. JACKSON, General Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about three or four acres, situated between North Orange and Bloomfield, N. J., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 65. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av. cars, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; best references given; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 202 Houston-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy young girl, 16 years of age, a situation, to do up-stairs' work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 202 Houston-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a very respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children; she understands her business perfectly well, and has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or first-class waitress. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., where references will be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPErienced young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and pastry; her cousin as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; she will do the work of a private family; City or country; wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welsh woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce best of references from her last employer, with whom she has lived 10 years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, having lived with many families of distinction in the old country and here; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, either in a private family or a hotel; understands her business thoroughly—meats, pastry, game, &c.; has no objection to going in the country. Has unexceptionable references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good, plain cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands French and American cooking; is a first-rate washer and ironer, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at the boarding-house No. 42 Spring, corner Mulberry-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Call or address No. 147 East 11th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED AND REspectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,383 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, also an excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at the boarding-house, No. 212 Mulberry-st., corner of Spring.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as a good cook and baker in a private family; washing and ironing. Also, a chambermaid wishes a situation; either together or separate, to do either chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing, the best City references; there would be no objection for either city or country work. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS plain cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a small family, by a competent girl with good City reference; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress. Call during two days, at No. 92 19th-st., West of 6th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted, as cook or laundress, by a respectable, steady woman; understands French cooking, and is a good bread, cake and pie baker; has good reference for sobriety, honesty and carefulness. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving place and 3d-av., first floor, up-stairs, next the fancy store.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as plain cook or first-class laundress; wages $5. Call at No. 381 East 10th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted a situation by a neat, respectable girl, to do good plain cooking, or general housework; is a very excellent washer and ironer, and can be highly recommended; any lady in the City or country desirous of procuring a smart and industrious servant, at moderate wages, will please apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, respectable young girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a neat plain cook; can give good City reference from her last employer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American lady, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress; understands all kinds of work; is perfectly competent to act in the capacity of housekeeper. Any one wishing a competent person, and willing to treat her as one of the family, may call at No. 51 Horatio-st. No objections to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and fine washing, or would take a chambermaid's place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse by an English Protestant woman thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children or an infant; is competent to take entire charge of a nursery; can give undoubted City reference from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av, near 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman would like one or two children to dry nurse; is capable of taking the infant from its birth; or as nurse in a gentleman's family, or housekeeper to a widower. Address A. V., No. 1284 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN American woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is willing to make herself useful. Good City reference given. Call at No. 409 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A SWISS WOMAN, who is a Protestant, a situation as nurse; she has had long experience, and can give good recommendations. Apply at No. 46 Bond-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman wants a situation to take care of a sick lady or gentleman, or wait on grown children; can produce the best of City reference. Apply by person or note, to M. N., No. 102 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and mind children, in a small family. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—Situation wanted by a smart, tidy Protestant young women, or as laundress; no objection to the country; has good City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, next the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy, competent woman, with no incumbrance or family, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; no objection to a lady who boards, or as chambermaid and waitress; in both capacities she is fully competent; $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an English Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; or would take care of and instruct young children. Apply at her late employer's, No. 58 West 20th-st., for two days, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXperienced young German woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; will also do waiting and chamberwork, or would go as housekeeper; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 142 Elm-st., near Grand, Room No. 13

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; excellent references from her last places. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, after 10 A. M., at No. 46 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishwoman, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is cleanly, active, good-tempered and obliging; would be willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Address No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for a young woman, as seamstress, and has no objections to light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman would like to engage as waitress in a good private family; understands her work thoroughly, and can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; good reference will be given. Call at her present employer's, No. 35 Clinton-place, 8th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant girl, as waitress, and to assist with the chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 81 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, who lived 3 years in her last situation, a place as waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing, or will do the work of a genteel family; City or country; wages $7; is a most excellent baker and a competent servant. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COMMERCIAL BUSINESS MAN.—Situation wanted by a gentleman of great experience, application and entire competency, well adapted to the supervision of nearly any kind of commercial business, having filled places of responsibility and trust, familiar with banking, insurance, contracting and the care of estates, as well as the buying and selling of property; is now (on account of absence the past year) open for treaty with any respectable house or corporation for a position; references of the highest order. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, early.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses, driving, &c., or would be willing to work on a farm; is willing to make himself useful, and can produce satisfactory references. Apply at No. 167 Bowery.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Scotchman, single, as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; has been a long time in this country. Can give the best of references. Apply at or address A. B., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment is wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, by a man having an extensive acquaintance, and who can influence a large cash trade in a dry goods, notion or silk house. Address J. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.—WANTed a situation as experienced salesman, or to do the outside business of a flour or grain store. Address SALESMAN, No. 100 West-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to a private boarding house; he understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce good City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 179 West 22d-st., in the rear.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house; has no objection to travel; he understands his business thoroughly, and can give satisfactory references. Apply for WILLIAM, to Mr. Beaell, No. 149 Grand-st.

A YOUTH OF 18, RESIDING WITH HIS parents, active, healthy and willing to work, wishes a situation in some good mercantile business; is a good penman and quick at figures; salary no object. References unexceptionable. Address W. H. J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

IN A RETAIL GROCERY.—A YOUNG MAN, an American, wishes to procure a situation in some retail grocery; has a good knowledge of the business, and can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 124 East 46th-st.

A LAD OF 16 WISHES EMPLOYMENT in a wholesale store; shipping or hardware preferred. Can refer to his present employer. Address A. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; a competent and experienced young man, with unexceptionable references. Salary not over $500.

Also, a young man, 18 or 20 years of age, as assistant cashier. Salary not over $150 the first year.

Also, two bright, intelligent boys, 16 or 18 years old.

Applicants for the above situations will address W. H. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, in their own handwriting, giving age, qualifications and references.

A BOY.—OFFICE BOY WANTED IN A COMMISsion paper warehouse; must be strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, with reference, TYRRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

A PROTESTANT COOK, CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress, and first-rate laundress, is wanted for a first-class private family in Paterson, N. J. Apply, with references, at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman who understands fine washing and fluting. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 1 East 18th-st., southeast corner 5th-av.

AN ASSISTANT NURSE.—A PROTESTANT girl wanted as assistant nurse and seamstress; none need apply unless they have best of City references. Apply this day at No. 85 Lexington-av.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, with a good fresh breast of milk. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 166 East 18th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL AND SUPErior thorough-bred bay saddle mare, 15 hands high, five years old, sound and kind; well broken for a lady or gentleman, or suitable for a military officer of light weight. Inquire at private stable, No. 51 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., between 8 and 11 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

STATEMENT OF THE
UNION PORCELAIN COMPANY,
As of Jan. 1, 1862.
THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL IS
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The amount of existing debts is
THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BEMAN, President.
(Signed,) NICHOLAS R. MERSEREAU, } Trustees.
JOHN ROBINSON, }
JOHN W. MERSEREAU, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

City and County of New-York, ss:—John W. Mersereau, Jr., being sworn, says he is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Porcelain Company, and that the above statement of the affairs of the said Company is true.
Sworn before me, Jan. 16, 1862.
(Signed,) SAM'L P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reëlected for three years.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.
Richard Oakley,
Sheldon Smith,
G. J. S. Thompson,
Edmund A. Smith,
G. W. Powers,
E. V. Haughwout,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,
Abel K. Foster,
M. B. Spaulding,
William Tilden,
Daniel L. Ross,
Oscar Cheesman,
Francis Many,
R. W. Martin,
Edwd. F. Davison,
George Barrell,
Hy. A. Smythe,
Aaron L. Reid,
William H. Scott,
Fred'k C. Oakley,
F. J. Hosford,
John F. Holbrook,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
Wm. K. Hinman,
Peter F. Randolph,
G. W. Burnham,
John P. Wakeman,
Theodore W. Todd,
Oliver Hoyt,
George T. Plume,
James C. Holden,
Albert Clark,
Wm. Hertzel,
John M. Tobin,
Benj. W. Floyd,
Oliver Bryan,
Joseph S. Lowrey,
Whitney B. Noble,
James C. Harriott,
Martin A. Howell,
Edward A. Bibby,
Andrew V. Stout.
RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
James H. Pinkney,
James Irwin,
James S. Petrie,
Jno. McKesson,
J. T. B. Maxwell,
H. W. Belcher,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,
Jno. Tappin,
F. A. Conkling,
Henry Anstice,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,
Henry Demarest,
W. S. Hanford,
P. Kemble Paulding,
Junius A. Fuller,
J. Green Pearson,
R. W. Howes,
Francis Brown,
George Warren,
James L. Todd,
Wm. C. Barrett,
A. S. DePeyster,
Alden Wattles,
S. C. Southmayd,
Solomon Banta,
Jno. H. Macy,
James Rogers,
Geo. W. Clark,
Jno. Wilson,
Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }

NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

FOR DIRECTORS:
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.,
DAVID COTHEAL,
GEORGE BELL,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,
STEPHEN HYATT,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
JOHN GRAY,
JOS. BRITTON,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
JAMES C. BALDWIN.

For Inspectors—HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN MCMENOMY, WM. HIBBARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862. }

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLLOWING Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $857,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.
EZRA NYE,
NATHANIEL ROSS,
SAM'L RICHARDSON,
ALEX. LAW,
JONATHAN RANSOM,
H. H. PALMER,
Committee.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, OR HOLDERS of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & GAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN railroad 6 ℔ cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILWAUKEE and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11.30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 24th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 10 Wall-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI }
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., }
8th January, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. }

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1862. }

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst. H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

NOW READY.—IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON CERTAIN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUBJECTS, INTENDED FOR POPULAR USE.—Revised Edition.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., ex-Professor of Special Anatomy and Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of "The Fallacy of Cauterization in the Treatment of Seminal, Nervous, Consumptive, Uterine, Vaginal, Cutaneous, and Sexual Diseases, substituting an entirely new, original and successful Method for the Cure of these Complaints." Price $1, mailed. To be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st.; the Author, No. 658 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HENRY, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical College, (see diploma in his office, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,) may be consulted, as usual, on diseases of a certain class, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A practice of 24 years (six of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases, or make no charge. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been tampered with by the use of quack medicines, and consequently suffering from secondary or constitutional syphilis, are specially invited to call. Private entrance. Consultations free.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST OPERA.
J. GRAU respectfully announces that, in accordance with his first advertisement, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 17, will be positively the last Opera night in New-York, when will be produced Verdi's latest and most celebrated Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
(THE MASQUERADE BALL.)
Miss KELLOGG, Miss HINKLEY, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Sigs. BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, BARILI,
And others, in the principal rôles.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) the Company will perform in Philadelphia.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, in Washington.
GOTSCHALK'S CONCERTS
will take place in ten days after his arrival from Havana.

WALLACK'S
Attractive variety
GREAT STANDARD COMEDY.
FRIDAY
Will be given (third time) Holcroft's justly celebrated five act play of the
ROAD TO RUIN,

Received, on Saturday, by another overcrowded audience, with the most intense interest and general approval, again supported by the following great cast:

Harry Dornton	Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Dornton	Mr. Blake
Goldfinch	Mr. C. Fisher
Mr. Sulky	Mr. G. Holland
Mr. Silky	Mr. John Sefton
Mr. Milford	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Smith	Mr. Browne
Jacob	Mr. Young
Williams	Mr. Moore
Tennis Marker	Mr. Parsloe
Footman	Mr. Converse
Hatter	Mr. Parkes
Widow Warren	Mrs. Vernon
Sophia	Miss Mary Gannon
Jenny	Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
In consequence of the tremendous overflow on the last representation of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
It will be acted again on
MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 20.
TUESDAY, (first time here) the popular comedy of
A CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE,
By the author of "Town and Country," "Speed the Plough," and "Secrets Worth Knowing."

WINTER GARDEN.
This evening will be presented the grand scenic spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN.
which has been for some months in preparation, and which will be produced with new scenery of unequaled splendor by Charles Getz; new mechanical contrivances and wonderful transformations by George Wilson; new music by Mollenhauer, and fascinating dances by ROSA WOOD and
A FULL AND BRILLIANT CORPS DE BALLET.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
will sustain his great comic personation of
SCHNAPPS.

Naiad Queen	Miss Clifton.	Sir Rupert	Mr. B. Hill.
Bridget	Mrs. Walcot.	The Baron	Mr. Davidge.
Fluvia	Miss Brown.	Amphibio	Mr. Davenport.
Idex	Miss Wilkes.	Sparkle	Miss Rosa Wood.

It will be preceded by (for the last time but one) Bourcicault's setting in a fairy frame of Charles Dickens' lovely Christmas story of "The Cricket of the Hearth," entitled
DOT,
with its unequaled cast.
Mr. J. S. Clarke..........as..........Tilly Slowboy
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7; conclude at 10½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tenth Night of the
GRAND COMBINATION OF EMINENT ARTISTES.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 17, 1862.
Third and Last Night of Shakespeare's
CELEBRATED CLASSIC PLAY OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
With this remarkable cast:

BRUTUS	MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
CASSIUS	MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.
MARC ANTONY	MR. WM. WHEATLEY
JULIUS CÆSAR	MR. GEO. RYER
CASCA	MR. MARK SMITH
PORTIA	MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.

For full cast, see bills of the day.
TO-MORROW, DAMON AND PYTHIAS,
and the
HONEY MOON.
Admission—Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony....50c.
Secured Parquet Stalls..........75c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861-62.
The Public Rehearsal (No. 8) will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY, January 18,
At 3½ o'clock P. M.
Extra tickets 50 cents each.
By order.
J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
THE GREAT PIANIST,
Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.—The second lecture of Judge Nott will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 P. M. Admission free. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES BAKER,
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CHAS. & W. CUDLIPP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on by Chas. Cudlipp, on his own account, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm. W. H. CUDLIPP,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. CHAS. CUDLIPP.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and carried on at No. 247 Front-st., in this City, under the firm of GEO. W. WOOD & CO., is dissolved, the subscriber having retired therefrom.
WILLIAM G. MULOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date. A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Geographical and Statistical Society will be held at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, to receive a report from the Council of the Society on the subject of *Taxation and Finances, adapted to the present state of public affairs.*
W. C. H. WADDELL, Recording Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
Requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 263 4th-av. By mail, 25 cents

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
Introducing all the beautiful scenery, magic and mechanical effects from the Grand Spectacle, the
NAIAD QUEEN
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
The Handsomest Fat Girl and the Largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen, 18 years old, weighs 628 pounds, and measures 7 feet 5 inches round, a perfect female Lambert, may be seen at all hours, day and evening; as may also
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador, which is convalescent, and
EATS HALF A BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile, in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,
With its myriads of Living Fish; 8 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT; 12 LIVING SEA HORSES.
GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 853 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADWAY.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with from $30,000 to $50,000, to take the place of one deceased, in an established hatters' trimming importing house in good standing and credit. No better opening could present itself to a business man. Address Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ENgaged in business in this City desires a partner with a capital of $5,000. The business is a safe one, and can be greatly extended to advantage; the best of City references given and required. Address S. R. B., Box No. 1,506, lower Post-office.

$500 TO $800.—THE BEST OPPORTUNITY ever offered in New-York is now open to an energetic man with the above amount, cash, to engage in a safe and reliable business, which pays over $100 per week. Apply at No. 87 Forsyth-st., fourth floor, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE MILLINERY AND dress-making establishment, doing a first-class, large and lucrative trade. Price, $2,500. Profits from $2,000 to $3,000 per year. Reasons for selling given. Address F. R. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH a cash capital of $1,500, in one of the best located and best paying photographic establishments on Broadway, handsomely fitted up, and doing an extensive business. Apply at the Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—BURDEN MAKE, A VERY FINE six-horse engine, complete, with pump regulator, and all other fittings. Apply to No 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at
SLATER'S shoe stores,
No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

THE SIGEL DEMONSTRATION.

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Addresses by Messrs. Wesendonck, Kapp, Weil, Von Gernsbach, R. Solger, S. Kaufmann, Max Goepp, and Others.

Resolutions, etc.—A Committee Appointed to Wait upon the President.

A remarkably beautiful evening succeeded the brilliant sunshine and universal thaw of yesterday; and at 7½ o'clock, the hour fixed for the opening of the Sigel Mass Meeting, announced to take place at the Cooper Institute, every space in the vast hall was almost uncomfortably crowded, several hundred ladies occupying the front seats. On the stage were assembled a large number of well-known Germans, representing all the professions.

Along with the members of the Committee of thirty, organized upon the first news of Sigel's resignation, viz.: Messrs. Kapp, Brugmann, Tschirner, Ottendorfer, Willmann, Wesendonk, Mann, R. Weil, Dr. Wilhelm, Witthns, Windmueller, Tellkampf, Naumann, Jellinghuas, Sturn, Brill, Glaubensklee, Gunther, Frankenheimer, Bach, Franke, Hanselt, Kuttruff, Burger, Betzendorf, Schwarzwaelder, Maldhoff, Raddee, Ballin, and Kupper, there sat the officers of the Turner Social Reform and Singing Clubs of this and adjacent cities and towns, and many invited guests of note. The pillars of the stage were adorned with the American flag, and the platform was provided with convenient accommodation for its occupants.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when Mr. Theodore Glaubensklee, of the Committee, called the meeting to order, and proposed Rudolph A. Witthaus as Chairman. This call was at once honored unanimously, and the gentleman named took the chair.

REMARKS OF MR. WITTHAUS.

Mr. Rudolph A. Witthaus opened his address with an eloquent and striking tribute to the greatness and beauty of the American Republic in its days of glory, and depicted its sudden and terrible danger. Then referring to the services of Gen. Sigel—whose name was greeted with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of honor and respect—briefly he traced the progress of our political intrigues from the time of Jackson, and denounced the conspiracy of the Southern Disunionists. Reverting to the outbreak of the war, he said that the same Franz Sigel, whose fame first shone over the fields of republican Germany in 1848, had once more, in 1861, risen like a star above the rout of the American civil war. In this relation he proceeded to narrate that after the successes which commenced at Springfield, and the reverses that followed when Gen. Hunter had determined to advance upon the enemy, Sigel had with his division boldly marched onward, when, to his amazement and disgust at the critical moment, the main army fell back, and he was left alone in the presence of an overwhelming foe. [Disapprobation.] The courage, patriotism and devotion of Sigel were here glowingly commended, and the innumerable annoyances to which he had been exposed, were, amid much excitement, set forth. In response to a petition from the loyalists of Missouri, President Lincoln had referred the name of Sigel to Gen. Halleck for the command at Rolla. This recommendation was honored, and Sigel appointed, but soon afterwards so cramped and restricted that no other course was left him but to resign. [Murmurs and applause.] The present meeting was to take counsel over this lamentable fact, and to lay the case in a proper manner before the President, with such other proceedings as might be deemed appropriate.

Amid prolonged cheering, Mr. Witthaus closed his address.

Mr. Glaubensklee read a list of 180 Vice-Presidents and 31 Secretaries, comprising many of the most respectable and influential Germans of New-York.

Mr. Hugo Wesendonck was then introduced, and amid reiterated outbursts of applause, proceeded to read the resolutions.

REMARKS OF MR. WESENDONCK.

Mr. Wesendonck spoke upon the propositions it contained. The rebellion, he said, had roots in the very earliest hours of the Republic, and the unswerving enemies of human freedom had nursed the trouble, until now, upon a pretext utterly hostile to every idea of human liberty, the Government of the people was to be destroyed. It was the German population who first made head against secession in the West. Their blood reddening the streets of St. Louis had been their lofty testimony. Yet, even in the first hour of the war, twice had the attempt been made to cover the Germans with obloquy. On each occasion, they had repelled the insult with armed force. [Tremendous applause.] The hero, whose name ever brilliant since the war of freedom in Baden-Baden, thirteen years ago, and whose hand pointed the way at St. Louis, and throughout the first dark hours of the Missouri rebellion, was Franz Sigel. [Repeated and deafening applause.] He it was who rallied the Germans to the Union flag, and he who, in the truthfulness, the modesty, the self-denial of his character, claimed nothing for himself, either when organizing the first four regiments of patriots, or leading through the combat at Wilson's Creek and Springfield! [Continued cheering.] An allusion to Gen. Lyon in terms of praise was enthusiastically hailed, and the name of Gen. Fremont elicited cheer after cheer. The speaker proceeded to show how Zagonyi and his noble companions had been sacrificed. From this he continued to trace the repeated acts by which Sigel had been affronted, and terminated with an earnest appeal to the great meeting assembled to sustain their countryman and military representative in the firmest and most decided manner. The Press, both American and German, had been divided in reference to the propriety of the meeting, and some papers had even opposed it, but he felt assured that his hearers, one and all, with every true German in the land, would maintain their rights of free speech and citizenship, in calling upon the Government to investigate and correct the evils that exist, both in Missouri and on the Potomac, by all constitutional means. Corruption ruled everywhere, and it was through it that Sigel had been driven from the army. The question justly arose to all minds, whether the war was really in earnest, or a desperate plot to ruin the Union and the Republic! [Great applause.] Germans in America did not adhere to all German Generals and officers; but among those whom they, every man, consented to honor, he would mention Max Weber! [Immense enthusiasm.] But, above all, against the pretensions of nativism, corruption and a half-way policy for freedom, Union and truth, they would protest with a vote in mass, of confidence and sympathy for Gen. Sigel!

On the conclusion of his speech he read the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has been reliably reported that Gen. F. Sigel has been superseded in the command of a part of the army of Missouri, and that he has been compelled by systematic neglect to tender his resignation; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of all those who are well acquainted with his eminent abilities as an officer, and his pure character as a man, to endeavor to retain his services for the country in this its hour of trial; therefore,

Resolved, By the citizens of New-York in mass meeting assembled, that among the many patriots now sacrificing their lives and their fortunes for the integrity of the Union, they do not know of any one animated by purer motives, and more efficient as an officer, than Gen. Franz Sigel;

That he was among the first who rose for the suppression of the infamous rebellion which now lacerates our beloved country, and that a large portion of the army of Missouri was called into existence by him.

That without his efforts and the efforts of those who assisted him, the State of Missouri would now be out of the Union, and that no other commander has done more for the preservation of one of the most brilliant stars in our flag, than Gen. Franz Sigel.

That he has shown military ability of the first order, and that the battle-fields of Missouri are everlasting monuments of his valor and his superior tactics.

That his character is unstained by any reproach, and that his patriotism is pure and above cavil.

That he is dearly beloved by all under his command, and that he enjoys the unbounded confidence of a large portion of the army as an officer of the first rank.

And that the mass of the German soldiers fighting under the banner of the Union shall demand that their best and ablest champion be assigned to an honorable sphere of action, and a command that will enable him to protect his troops against being sacrificed again by treason and incapacity.

Resolved, That all the patriots of the Union be exhorted to act together, and with energy, until the injustice done to Franz Sigel be atoned for, and he be placed in a command in accordance with his merits; finally,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to make the cause of Sigel their own in the presence of all the authorities, and especially endeavor to secure the selection of a Committee by Congress to investigate the reasons for Sigel's resignation, and to correct the same.

As the reader closed, the resolutions were crowned with "Dreimal hoch!" three hearty cheers, and passed without a dissenting voice, Mr. Wesendonck explaining that they were the *united* work of all different opinions of the Committee.

REMARKS OF MR. KAPP.

Mr. Frederick Kapp, President of the Sigel Committee, was next introduced, and proceeded in a highly instructive and amusing manner to detail the history of nativist intrigues from the period of the Revolutionary War down to the present time—from the annoyances to which Steuben and De Kalb were exposed in our war of Independence to those heaped upon Gen. Sigel in the present struggle. At the mention of each name the applause was tremendous. The statements and comparisons made by Mr. Kapp were greeted with great laughter, and were by no means flattering to the American armies. In the early days of the Republic, the Germans numbered but 200,000, but now they counted 5,000,000 in the land, and were engaged in every branch of labor and enterprise. In Missouri, and throughout the great West the German population was large and constantly increasing, and they were willing to offer up their lives upon the altar of the Union and the country, but that altar must be consecrated to freedom—free speech, free Press, free labor! [A storm of applause.] The speaker elicited much hilarity in repeating the dispatch constantly given in every paper, to wit: That "all was quiet in Missouri." They honored Sigel, he said, because he was a soldier of Freedom!—no minion of King Bomba or the Pope! [Applause.] Quoting the words of an American statesman, "his country, right or wrong, ever his country!" he dissented from that principle. Justice and Truth must animate the cause he followed; and with these inscribed upon their banner, he, and all Germans, would shed the last drop of blood for their adopted country. With fluent and apposite illustrations, borrowed from the former wars of Germany with France, and the merits of Sigel, who led the insurgents of Baden against the Prussians in 1849, Mr. Kapp defended the military fame of Germany and their Generals in this country. The name of Blucher was greeted with continued cheering. Sigel, in America, would, as his countrymen in other days and other lands had done, at the head of the splendid German army who would, at the spell of his appeal, rally to the Union standard, make broad the road to freedom!

This final word was repeated and upborne by thousands of voices, with every demonstration of delighted approval.

During this speech, the hurrahs of a multitude assembled outside of the Institute swept, from time to time, into the hall, mingling with the music of military bands. Germans from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken, and the surrounding towns and neighborhoods, even from Newark, had collected in the adjacent streets, and were addressed by a number of speakers, of whom frequently two or three were discoursing from different points at the same time. The display of lights and banners, the crash of music, and the roar of excited voices continually interrupting their favorite speakers with applause, made up a scene that must have convinced the most skeptical observer that the Germans were there, and in earnest.

REMARKS OF MR. WEIL VON GERNSBACH.

Mr. Weil Von Gernsbach followed Mr. Kapp, in a lengthened speech, in which he very humorously, and with satire, reviewed the conduct of the war, and expressed the profound astonishment its singular changes awakened in the German-American mind. In so doing, he mentioned the name of Gen. Fremont, producing a most imposing outburst of applause. Some disorder occurring in the front of the room, was immediately suppressed by a simple hint from the President that ladies formed a portion of the audience.

Mr. Von Gernsbach proceeded to recall the glories of German soldiers battling for Liberty, repeating the names of Hofer and kindred champions amid the wildest enthusiasm, exhorted all his countrymen in America to prove their worth again in the present decisive contest against wrong, and to uphold in every trial the ancient standard—German patriotism and German honor! [Great and reiterated applause.]

The President here read the last resolution, appointing a Committee to convey the resolutions to Washington and lay them before the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and proposed the following gentlemen as such Committee: Messrs. Friedrich Kapp, Weil Von Gernsbach, Andreas Willmann.

These were unanimously accepted, with a storm of applause by the immense audience.

REMARKS OF DR. SOLGER.

Dr. F. Solger, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker presented to the audience.

He ridiculed the erroneous idea entertained by a vast number of Americans, that *lager bier* and *sauer kraut* were the chief favorites of the German life, and alluded with warmth to the position assigned by the Americans to their German fellow citizens. They, he said, let us fight their battles while they command; they are the arm, we are the means; they are the masters, we the servants! This state of things he urged all Germans to strive against, and to assert their proper dignity in refusing the rewards of political corruption churlishly bestowed. His remarks abounded with sharpened witticisms, and were chiefly directed against the incongruities of American life, both civil and military. In an eloquent and much applauded reference to the abilities and virtues of Sigel, he spoke of him as the twin of Garibaldi. The persecutions that had followed Sigel in Missouri were again detailed, and Gen. Curtis criticized as the man whose name was mixed up with the conspiracy which he alleged had attempted to ruin Gen. Fremont. The method of enlisting and equipping our soldiers, the position of the Government and the favoritism shown to West Point officers, were handled without mercy, and the loss of the sympathy of all the freemen in the world predicted, if the present system of half-way measures were pursued any further. An allusion to the employment of German soldiers to capture fugitive negroes, and a quotation of language extremely hostile to the Germans, attributed to Gen. Halleck, was greeted with hisses and outcries. This condition of affairs must be remedied, he urged, and several voices in the hall exclaimed, "we must demand it!" The evident tenor of Dr. Solger's address was decidedly in favor of a more energetic and emphatic war policy, and against the bitter nativism which he declared was visible in the treatment of German officers and troops in the Union army.

He concluded by an appeal to Germans to stand by Sigel, by each other, and the cause of the Union to the last man, the last cent and the last drop of blood. But that cause must be the cause of Freedom, and in such the fame of every German warrior—the fame of Sigel belonged, not to the land alone, but to German history—to them!

Amid an outburst of plaudits, Dr. Solger took his seat.

REMARKS OF MR. KAUFMANN.

He was followed by Mr. Sigismund Kaufmann, who ascribed the difficulties of foreign-born officers in the Union army not so much to nativism as to the jealousy of eminent heads. Gen. Stone was termed, with ludicrous effect, "der steinerne General"—the *stone General*—and the terrible affair of Ball's Bluff severely reviewed. The 60,000 German soldiers in the armies of the Union were not content to be so led and handled, and they would insist true patriotism and real ability shall be placed where in this hour of supreme danger they may see that the Union be maintained and the Republic receive no detriment. [Renewed cheering.]

REMARKS OF DR. DOUAI.

Dr. Adolph Douai was the latest speaker, and he, in an eloquent appeal, declaimed against making the war a war to maintain the institution of Slavery. If the Germans in their might, he said, would but will a change, they could effect it, and then, with Franz Sigel and his worthy brethren in arms, they could defeat the plans and intrigues of European monarchs and diplomats to ruin the country—for the Germans here were not represented by such and their agents, either in Europe or in Washington—and proclaim before all the world that our noble cause is the cause of freedom and humanity!

While the building yet rang with the tumult of hands and voices, three times three for Sigel were shouted for, and given with tremendous spirit, and, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the vast throng dispersed.

GEN. SIGEL'S RESIGNATION.

Herman Lindeman, a German citizen well known in the Northwest, sends the following communication from a reliable friend to the Madison (Wis.) *Journal:*

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5, 1862.

Gen. Sigel tendered his resignation on the 31st ult. The telegraphic dispatches have been in some way suppressed on that subject at Rolla, Mo., hence the delay of the report. Sigel resigns only on account of not being able longer to stand the neglect and ill-treatment which he and his command were obliged to undergo should he continue in the service, as well as what he had already received.

You are aware that Gen. Sigel was tendered the command of the division of the army at Rolla, Mo. He then rejoiced at the prospect of expelling Price and his army from the soil of Missouri; but, three days subsequently, he was superseded by Gen. Curtis, whose commission as General is of the same date as that of Gen. Sigel's, and who, so far, had not proved his ability to fill so important a position.

Gen. Sigel prefers to return to his old occupation as teacher of mathematics, than suffer longer such treatment.

It is also probable that, as soon as his resignation is confirmed by the Deparment at Washington, very many, if not all, the officers of his Brigade will tender their resignation—a great sacrifice to most of them, to which they are brought by their self-respect.

British agents are here, trying to recruit soldiers for the British army, especially among the Germans; and although the latter are indignant on account of their treatment by the Government, the agents meet a decided refusal from them.

Jersey City.

The First Steps to Crime.—Four juveniles from nine to eighteen years of age were taken before Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, yesterday, having been arrested on suspicion of being the parties who have entered Public School No. 3 on several occasions and stolen therefrom books and money. They were found secreted in the registry, in the basement. One of the lads admitted that they had purchased a small bottle of gin which they drank for the purpose of getting drunk, and that they crawled into the rear part of the register for the purpose of warming themselves. The boys were admonished and discharged, with the exception of their leader, who was committed to prison.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 17: Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 39½, 41, 42, 12, 736, 43.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections—Weekly Statement.—The Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday, but the business transacted was entirely unimportant. From the weekly statement it appears there were remaining in the various institutions 7,782; admitted since, 1,595; total, 9,377; of whom 58 had died; 1,229 were discharged; 293 sent to Blackwell's Island, leaving in charge at present 7,799, being an increase of 17 over last week. The contract for printing 600 copies of the annual report and 300 of the Lunatic Asylum report was awarded to Frank McElroy, for $314 96. The sum of $1,504 had been received from the sale of barrels, bones, &c., from the various institutions.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of Rudolph Abby, a native of this City, aged 31 years, who died on Wednesday night last. Deceased had been ill for a long time, and recently he had been in the habit of taking small doses of laudanum for the purpose of mitigating the pain which he suffered. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that he died from the effects of that drug. There was nothing going to show that deceased contemplated suicide, and the jury were of the opinion that the poisoning was purely accidental. Abby was an old fireman, and at one time held the office of Foreman in Engine Company No. 9.

Stabbing Affray Among Women.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an affray took place in the Bowery, near First-street, between two women, named Catharine Drew, and Harriet Reilly. During the quarrel the former drew a knife and stabbed the latter eight times in the head and body, inflicting wounds of a serious character. The injured woman was conveyed to the Hospital. Catharine was taken before Justice Steers, yesterday, and committed for trial.

The New-York Ophthalmic Hospital.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors and members of this institution was held at the Hospital building last Tuesday evening. It appears by the report that the attending surgeons, Drs. Stephenson and Garrish, have treated, during the last quarter, 296 patients, suffering with diseases of the eye; 9,381 poor persons have received gratuitous advice and treatment at the institution since its foundation. The hospital is open for the reception of patients every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Arrests for Prize-Fighting.—Wednesday afternoon W. M. Clark, an Englishman, aged 40 years, and John Roach, a noted prize-fighter, aged 32 years, were arrested by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of having been engaged in a prize fight at Weehawken, N. J. They were taken before Judge McCunn, at the Court of Sessions, and held to bail in the sum of $500 each.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Board did not meet Wednesday for want of a quorum. The weekly statement shows that 623 emigrants have arrived up to Jan. 15. The number of inmates in the Ward's Island institution is 780. The aggregate receipts amount to $1,080. Balance in bank, $3,683 35.

Blindfold Chess Playing.—This Friday evening, Mr. J. H. Leonard will again essay the feat of playing eight games of chess simultaneously without seeing either men or board. The games will be played at the Morphy room.

Adventures of a Clergyman in a Concert Saloon.

HE IS ROBBED OF OVER $2,000.

A very singular case came before the authorities at Police Headquarters, yesterday. The facts, as communicated to Superintendent Kennedy, were to the following effect. The complainant says his name is Rev. Samuel F. Rangent, formerly of New-Orleans and a Priest of the Roman Catholic Church. He arrived in this City on Wenesday last, from Havana, and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. During the afternoon, he says he made the acquaintance of a very genteel looking man, who said he boarded at the hotel. Some time in the evening the new acquaintance induced him to visit a concert saloon, situated in the basement of No. 600 Broadway. Mr. Rangent asked his friend to take a drink in this saloon—himself taking, as he says, water, peppermint and sugar. He had scarcely swallowed his drink before he became drowsy, and soon he was in a sound sleep. When he awoke, he discovered that a valuable gold watch, chain and cross, and also his pocket-book, containing papers valued at $2,000, were all gone. When he came before the police, about the first thing noticed by the Superintendent, was a commission as Chaplain in the First Louisiana Regiment, properly made and signed by Gov. Moore. The date of it was May 13, 1861. Among his baggage was found a number of letters, which corroborated the story he told about himself, and which was as follows: He says he is a native of Missouri, where his parents now reside. He was educated for the Church in the City of Paris. When he returned to America he became assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in New-Orleans, and was officiating as such when the war broke out. Soon after a commission as Chaplain was handed to him, and he was told that he must serve in that capacity in the First Louisiana Regiment. He was too much of a Union man, he says, to accept the office; and, seeing no other way to avoid the requisition, he at once fled to the City of Mexico. At this place he began to preach, and in one of his sermons he advised his congregation to read the Scriptures whenever they could find a correct version of them. This caused great excitement among the Mexican clergy, and the people of the city formed a plot to assassinate him. Of this he was informed by Mr. Richards, the United States Consul at that place. Several shots were fired at him while he was sleeping in his room, and but for the fact that he had changed the position of his bed on account of the information from the Consul, his life would have been sacrificed. A day or two subsequently, he was attacked and stabbed in his side. (The marks of a wound are now distinctly visible,) and for weeks after, his life was despaired of by his attendants.

The priest was very anxious to preserve his commission in the rebel army, but Mr. Kennedy advised him to burn it, telling him it would only be a source of trouble to him, while he remained at the North.

The Police are making efforts to recover the property stolen from Mr. Rangent, who states that it was nearly all that he had, and unless it can be recovered, he will be left almost destitute.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL UPON TAXATION AND FINANCE.

A special meeting of the above Society was held at its rooms, in Clinton Hall, last evening, Mr. Henry Grinnell in the chair. A report was received from the Council of the Society, treating upon taxation and finance, adapted to the present state of public affairs. Mr. Russell, the chairman of the Council, stated that the report had been divided into four parts, viz.: The financial scheme, the principles of taxation, the machinery by which it is proposed to collect taxes, and the *status* of the whole matter. The first division of the report was read by Mr. Charles Gould. He said it enforced the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, who said "It is a wise rule, and should be fundamental in a Government disposed to cherish its credit, and at the same time to restrain the use of it within the limits of its faculties, never to borrow a dollar without laying a tax in the same instant for paying the interest annually, and the principle within a given time, and to consider that tax as pledged to the creditors on the public faith. On such a pledge as this, sacredly observed, a Government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the fundable money of its citizens, whilst the necessity of an equivalent tax, is a salutary warning to them, and to their constituents, against oppression, bankruptcy and its inevitable consequence—revolution."

Mr. Poor treated the second division of the report, and held that a tax upon a man's faculty to make money, was an inroad upon his actual income.

The third division of the report was read by Mr. Russell. He discussed the machinery of taxation to a considerable extent.

The fourth division was read by Mr. Waddell. He believed that the people cannot come to the rescue of the Government too soon, and place the burdens of it upon their own shoulders, instead of seeking to place them upon the shoulders of succeeding generations. No more money should be attempted to be raised by loans than the exigencies of the case demand, and an adequate system of taxation should be immediately adopted. The people only wait for a system to be instituted.

Brief and appropriate remarks were then made by J. De Witt Bloodgood, touching upon the subjects contained in the report, and various opinions were expressed by others present, in reference to its details.

Mayor Opdyke thought the estimates of the cost of the war were stated too high. He believed that the scheme put forth by the Secretary of the Treasury is the best yet suggested.

The report was referred back to the Council, with power to have it printed, and will be presented again at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

The People's Union Democratic Party.

ITS OBJECT AND ITS PLATFORM.

A number of gentlemen who have been active in the organization of this new Party, met at Clinton Hall last evening. Other meetings have been held, but they were strictly private in their character, and the meeting of last evening was the first concerning which any publicity has been given. The resolutions will fully explain the objects of the Party. A General Committee has been formed consisting of the following gentlemen: E. J. Brown, Waldo Hutchins, J. De Peyster Ogden, John J. Friedman, T. B. Lawson, Jos. Southworth, John S. Cocks, Daniel Witter, Albert G. Hyde, John L. Cilley, Jas. M. Smith, Joseph B. Varnum, George Peckham, Edward Timpson, Clin. Roosevelt, John Merchant, Wm. E. Frost, Thos. Manson, Robert S. Lyon.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. E. J. Brown, who stated that the object was to organize a party to sustain the National Administration in the present exigencies of our country. Several meetings had been held for the purpose of consulting upon and forming a plan to accomplish that object, resulting in the formation of a platform and resolutions. The following resolutions were then submitted by the Committee as the platform of the party:

Whereas, The primary object of this organization is to defend and sustain the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States, the vindication of the honor of the country, by whatever antagonism assailed, at home or abroad, the suppression of rebellion and the punishment of treason, the encouragement and reward of loyalty, and to give our unfaltering support to the Government in the fratricidal conflict in which it is now involved; therefore

Resolved, That it is our fixed determination to defend, maintain, and perpetuate the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States, at every hazard, and at whatever cost of blood and treasure; and for that purpose to sustain, with all our individual and united power and zeal, the constitutionally-chosen authorities of the Government, in the prosecution of the existing war with unrelaxing vigor and untiring energy, to the end that a permanent peace shall be secured by the utter extinction of the rebellion; that every loyal citizen shall be restored to, and protected in, the enjoyment of his rights and property; that armed traitors shall suffer the pains and penalties due their crimes; and that those laying down their arms and submitting to the Government may receive such pardon as its vindicated authority may grant to repentant rebels.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to hold the slaves that may fall into its hands, as other captured property, and as a military resource applicable to useful war labor, and to deprive the enemy of an element of strength or utility in the prosecution of the rebellion, leaving to the wisdom of Congress, at the close of the war, the disposition of the slaves of rebel owners, and securing to loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize, in its broadest extent, the justice, policy and wisdom of the Monroe doctrine in relation to the non-interference of foreign Powers upon this continent, and that we consider it the duty of the Government to prevent the same by all the means and resources in its power.

After considerable discussion upon the phraseology and meaning of the resolutions, it was decided by vote to reject a substitute offered by Mr. Ogden, and the original resolutions, as presented, were adopted.

Upon motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of five to prepare and present at the next meeting of the Committee rules and by-laws for the regulation of the organization: Thomas Manson, J. De Peyster Ogden, Jno. J. Friedman, Isaac J. Oliver, W. Blackstone.

A Committee of three, consisting of William E. Frost, Edward Timpson and John Hoope, were appointed to procure suitable rooms as headquarters for the party.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet in the same place next Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Organization of the Central Republican Committee.

A meeting of the above Committee was held last evening, to take into consideration the contested seats of the Seventh and Fourteenth Wards. After much discussion, which lasted three hours and a half, the Petty delegation of the Seventh Ward was accepted. Two members of the Adolphus Borst delegation, and two members of the John Fitch delegation of the Fourteenth Ward, were also accepted, with power to select a member to add to their number. Permanent officers for the ensuing year, were then balloted for with the following result: Sheridan Shook, President; Abraham Wakeman, first Vice-President; Andrew Blakeman second Vice-President; Hy. H. Hewlett and J. P. Walker, Secretaries.

At midnight, when our reporter left, the Treasurer had not been appointed.

Local Military Movements.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This command was, yesterday morning, visited by his Excellency Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, at its quarters on Governor's Island. A short time ago the troops were paid off, and have remitted upward of $20,000 to their relatives and friends. In consequence of the complaints recently made by the men in regard to the uncomfortable, and almost unteeable, condition of their quarters, stoves are to be put in the casemates of Castle William, where the regiment is quartered.

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT BATTERY.

The First Connecticut Battery, which arrived in this City on Tuesday last, has received orders from Washington to proceed to Port Royal, and will leave in the next steamer that starts for that point.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Heminway, of Connecticut; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia; J. J. Lanis, of Poughkeepsie; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; and S. F. Train, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Judge Burrell, of Connecticut; Capt. McKinstry, U. S. N., and lady; C. H. Stott, of Hudson; J. D. Badgley, of Albany; P. B. Manchester, of Chicago; L. Starbuck, of Rhode Island; and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Underwood and lady of Vermont; Col. R. M. Richardson, from Washington; J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; O. K. Earle, of Massachusetts; Col. S. Larned, U. S. A.; B. H. Batte, of St. Louis, and W. B. Renshaw, U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. G. W. Richardson and lady, and Wm. Davis and lady, from Massachusetts; Mrs. Major Clark, from Springfield, Mass.; Lieut. R. M. Clark and T. W. Vincent and ladies, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. L. A. Grant, of Massachusetts; Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, from Cambridge; Lieut. J. D. Blake and Dr. Gibbs, U. S. N.; and J. J. Waddell, of Maryland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. J. D. Kinch, C. C. Holbrook and C. D. Kellogg, of Boston; Adjt. J. H. Russell and Lieut. W. Russell, from Virginia, are at the Everett House.

Lieut. S. R. Franklin, U. S. N.; C. T. McCauley, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. J. G. Moore; N. H. Hughes, and Gen. W. Grimes, U. S. A., are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Henry Ward Beecher on Emancipation.

On Sunday morning last, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached what he called a "Charity Sermon," for the benefit of the "City Missionary Society." During its delivery, he touched unexpectedly upon the duty of Christians, and of this Christian nation, to the negro—or the poorest and most despised of all human creatures. Finding, as he proceeded, that the subject was opening up in full-sermon length, he abruptly closed his discourse, promising to resume the subject in the evening.

The night was dense with fog, but, in spite of that, the Church was crowded. The sermon treated of the negro question *in extenso*, but we propose to reproduce a single idea.

He wished to put on record his protest against any enforced colonization of the black, either in Mexico or Africa. Born here, they have a right to live here. All they ask is, "Give us a chance. God made us human beings; endowed us with intelligence, with mind-power, with feelings like other men, and in passions not dissimilar; why ostracise us? We ask not equality, nor intermarriage, nor social privileges; only this, that we may be permitted to work, and attain so far as we are able." I find that Mr. Lincoln is in favor of the colonization system. I thank God that he has raised up a Chief Magistrate in whose honesty and good intentions we may trust, for trust in people at Washington has long been an unheard of feeling. But Mr. Lincoln may err, even if he thinks he is doing what the best interests of the country demand. And in this I think he does. If the negro wishes to go, let him go, but if he desires to stay in the land of his birth and the home of his youth, who are we that should say to him, "Go?"

Mr. Beecher finished his discourse with a strong and passionately eloquent appeal to all men to stand up for the poor, who are God's children, that in the day of trial He will with equal fidelity remember those who remembered His.

Fatal Accident at the Navy-yard.—A sailor named Charles R. Griffard, belonging on board the United States vessel *Onward*, fell from a mast of that vessel into the hold yesterday, and was instantly killed. The deceased was a native of New-Bedford, Mass.

Another Fatal Burning Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Norris, at No. 25 Main-street, on the body of a child named Ellen Dayes, whose death was caused by burns received by her clothes taking fire during the temporary absence of her mother.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Robert S. Oakley, residing in Washington-avenue, and a well-known citizen, died suddenly yesterday. The deceased was at one time cashier of the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

Circuit Court.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 61, 63, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 50½, 50¾.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

How Great Britain Interprets International Law—Two Cases in Point.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Thomas, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861.

During the late revolution in New-Granada, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Santa Marta, Bentick W. Doyle, much against the opinion of foreign residents, endeavored to force the giving up to the authorities on shore (who that same day had by surprise landed from Rio Hacha and overturned the State Government) certain persons who had taken refuge on board of the British merchant steamer *Estrella*, at that time at anchor in the harbor. Doyle did not succeed in his course, and was universally condemned by all foreigners in the country, it being well known that he was biased in favor of the conservative and usurping party.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Aspinwall, Mr Cowan, a short time after acted in a direct opposite course.

The Conservatives, under Arboleda, had been driven by Nieto from Santa Marta and fled to the Isthmus.

Whilst in possession of this place the British steamer *Saladin* arrived at Aspinwall, (a free port,) having on board as passengers from Kingston, Jamaica, several merchants with their families, who had left Santa Marta whilst in possession of Conservatives.

Whilst under the British flag, and touching at Aspinwall *in transitu*, Arboleda gave orders to take these passengers, citizens of Santa Marta, out of the steamer. Mr. Cowan resisted, and ordering the Captain of the steamer to hoist his flag, intimated to the New-Granadian officer that a forcible attempt to take the passengers would render them responsible for violation of British territory. The steamer left.

Lord John Russell condemned the course of Mr. Cowan, and in a letter to Her Majesty's Minister at Bogota, laid it down as a rule that *no merchant* steamer or vessel could insist on right of asylum to any person either fleeing from civil or political charges, &c., &c., and that Mr. Cowan should have delivered up these people to Arboleda.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in person read to me the extracts from this letter not six weeks past in Bogota, to convince me that Mr. Doyle was not justified in acting as he had in Santa Marta. The reasons for Mr. Griffiths, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, taking this trouble, was to remove the prejudices against the former Vice-Consul, who had been promoted to the Consulship of Cartagena. But the New-Granadian Government refused to recognise him.

The United States ships *Shepard Knapp* and *Iroquois* are out on a cruise. Among the patriots the Captain of the latter is severely criticised for allowing the *Sumter* to escape. I have heard none, however, accuse him of having willfully done so. The pilot who conducted the *Iroquois* is here. I will procure the details and send you the same.

The Female Prison at Washington.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives a description of a visit to the house on Sixteenth-street, in Washington, where female spies and rebels have been confined. He writes:

When we visited the establishment referred to, we were admitted to the parlor of the house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Greenhow, fronting on Sixteenth-street. Passing through the door on the left, and we stood in the apartment alluded to. There were others who had stood here before us—we have no doubt of that—men and women of intelligence and refinement. There was a bright fire glowing on the hearth, and a *tête-à-tête* was drawn up in front. The two parlors were divided by a red gauze, and in the back room stood a handsome rosewood piano, with pearl keys, upon which the prisoner of the house, Mrs. Greenhow, and her friends had often performed. The walls of the room were hung with portraits of friends and others—some on earth and some in heaven—one of them representing a former daughter of Mrs. Greenhow, Gertrude, a girl of seventeen or eighteen Summers, with auburn hair and light-blue eyes, who died some time since.

In the picture a smile of beauty plays around the lips, and the eyes are lighted with a strange fancy, such as is often seen in the eyes of a girl just budding into womanhood.

On the east wall hangs the picture of Mrs. Fanny Moore, whose husband is now in our army, while the walls of the back room are adorned with different pictures of the men and women of our time. Just now, as we are examining pictures, there is a noise heard overhead—hardly a noise, for it is the voice of a child, soft and musical.

"That is Rose Greenhow, the daughter of Mrs. Greenhow, playing with the guard," says the Lieutenant, who has noticed our distraction. "It is a strange sound here; you don't often hear it, for it is generally very quiet." And the handsome face of the Liutenant is relaxed into a shade of sadness. There are prisoners above there—no doubt of that—and may be the tones of this young child have dropped like the rains of Spring upon the leaves of the drooping flowers. A moment more and all is quiet, and, save the stepping of the guard above, there is nothing heard.

The Sixteenth-street jail has been an object of considerable interest for months past, to citizens as well as visitors. Before the windows of the upper stories were "blinded," the prisoners often appeared at these points, and were viewed by pedestrians on the other side of the way; but since the "cake affair" of New-Year's Day, the prisoners have been forbidden to appear at the windows, and the excitement, instead of having been allayed, has been still further increased.

The first person incarcerated at the prison was Mrs. Rose O. H. Greenhow, as she signs herself. She was arrested on the 11th of August of last year, and has been confined in the prison ever since. Her husband was formerly employed in the State Department in this city. She is a woman of letters, and was born in the South, although brought up in Washington. She is confined in her own house, in one of the upper stories, and has the attendance of a servant, besides the company of her own daughter, an interesting child of some twelve years. Besides these confined here were Mrs. Phillips, her sister, Mrs. Levy, and her two daughters, Misses Fannie and Lena. Mrs. Phillips is a Jewess, and her husband married her at Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Levy was a widow, and her husband, who was formerly in the army, died. Her two daughters are finely educated. These latter were, after being confined six weeks, sent to Fortress Monroe.

Next in turn comes Mrs. Betty A. Hassler, who was born and reared in Washington. She possessed the least education of any woman ever confined in this prison. Her husband is a Southern man. She is fascinating in appearance, but has not much decision of character. She was released on parole by order of the Secretary of War.

Mrs. Jackson, the mother of the assassin of Ellsworth, has also been confined at this point. She came here with nothing but a flannel gown on, and wearing slave shoes. She was incarcerated but two days and nights. She has now gone South, to Richmond, where she has been endeavoring, with but little success, to obtain funds for the support of her family. It is rumored that she is not able to collect enough funds to support her from day to day.

Miss Lilly Mackle, a daughter of Mackle, a clerk in one of the Departments, and belonging to one of the most respectable families of Washington, was also confined here for two months.

Mrs. M. A. Onderdonk, who sometimes represents herself to be a widow, and sometimes a wife, was arrested in Chicago some months since, and after being confined here six weeks, was released on parole. Forty dollars were given her to pay her expenses back to Chicago, but instead of going there she went to New-York. She was last heard of at St. Louis.

An English lady, Mrs. Elena Lowe, who was arrested at Boston, and whose son was with her, having come with a commission in the rebel army, has also been confined at this institution. The son was afterwards sent to Fort Warren, and she returned to England.

Besides the above there were some eight or ten persons arrested at Alexandria and in this city, whose names are not remembered, and who, after being confined at this prison, were shortly afterwards liberated, on taking the oath of allegiance.

Miss Ellie M. Poole, *alias* Stewart, was arrested and brought to the prison on the 11th of August, 1861. She came from Wheeling, where, after having been confined for some time in the prison there, she made her escape, by tying the sheets together and letting herself down from the prison window. She has been in communication with the rebel leaders in Kentucky, advising them to make certain changes in their plan of operations. When arrested the second time, within ten miles of the enemy's lines in Kentucky, $7,500 of unexpended money, furnished by the rebels, was found upon her person. She has been a correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Baltimore *Exchange*. Miss Poole is yet in confinement at the Sixteenth-street jail.

Among the number yet confined here is Mrs. Baxley, formerly a resident of Baltimore. She was arrested on the 23d of December. She had just come from Richmond, and had been in conversation with Jeff. Davis, from whom she had obtained a commission in the rebel army for her lover, Dr. Brown. She is, as she represents herself, a very "explosive" woman, and it was from this fact that her arrest took place on board of the boat, while approaching Baltimore from Richmond. This woman has refused to sleep under a blanket marked "U. S.," ever since her confinement here.

The above is a hurried sketch of the prisoners liberated, and now confined at the Sixteenth-street jail. Their quarters are of the most comfortable character, and, under the care of Lieut. Sheldon, they are furnished with everything that, saving their "Secesh" principle, can make them happy.

The report that the cake sent to Mrs. Greenhow, on New-Year's, came from Mrs. Douglas, to whom Mrs. Greenhow sustains the relationship of aunt, is a mistake. The cake was sent by a party well known to the Government, upon whom a strict watch is kept.

To-day the three last named persons will probably be sent to the jail on old Capitol Hill—an escort of the Sturgess Rifles, under command of Lieut. [illegible], being prepared to accompany them.

There was the same patter of nimble feet overhead when we left the prison. At the window, from the outside, we saw the face of Mrs. Greenhow standing within the room above. Our voices had been heard in the room beneath, we know, and even the musical tones of the piano that had been performed upon during our presence. There may have been a memory of other days recalled by these signs of festivity; and the hearts of some above may have beat with a quicker pulsation at the thought of the circumstances that now surrounded them.

Who knows but what then and there there were heart-strings that were almost snapped asunder, and that there were consciences that sunk beneath the weight of ignominy imposed upon them? COL.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 16—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—L. Von Flotow, T. Liebermann, P. Flinsche, A. Rusenberg, M. Rasche, E. Nordmann, G. A. Dietrich, G. Fringe, and 35 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 59 | Moon rises.... 7 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 30 | Gov. Island. 9 19 | Hell Gate.... 10 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Ships Toronto, (Br.,) Torrance, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; Marathon, (Br.,) Doyle, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham.

Schooners S. P. Godwin, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Lusita, Underhill, St. Jago de Cuba, E. B. Eldridge; N. & H. Gould, Smith, Cette, France, Moore & Henry; J. O'Donohue, Conery, Port Medway, N. S.; Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Matanzas, Liesegang, Port Royal via Hampton Roads 30 hours, in ballast to Mora & Co.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had fine weather to the 5th inst., since which time strong gales from S. W. to N. W. 4th inst., lat. 56, lon. 24, saw a Br. ship bearing E., showing a French flag at the maintop.

Steamer M. Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Havre 25 ds., in ballast to Wm. Nelson & Son. 14th inst., off Block Island, spoke bark Jenny, from Bordeaux for New-York; same time, ship Highland Chief, Barstow, from Liverpool for New-York; also saw ship Vision, Crowell, London and Deal Nov. 18, for New-York.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Havre Dec. 23, in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co. Jan. 9, lat. 40 42, lon. 58 30, signalized ship Atalanta, of Richmond, from Havre Dec. 21 for New-York. Jan. 12, lat. 41 50, lon. 64, passed Brem. bark Jeverland, Stedman, from Antwerp and Flushing Dec. 3 for New-York.

Ship Atalanta, (of Richmond, Me.,) Whitmore, Havre Dec. 21, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Minnehaha, Beauchamp, Liverpool Dec. 10, with coal to master.

Bark T. B. Bartram, Nichols, Dunkirk Dec. 2, in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Far West, Page, bark Quincey, Sparks, and brig E. A. Hopkins, all for New-York.

Bark Indian Queen, Hodgdon, Lisbon Nov. 29, with mdse. to order.

Bark Louise, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Hafstah, Swansea 67 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Tyne, (Br., of Newcastle,) Milliard, Lisbon 47 ds., with salt to Sloman & Edge.

Brig Vesta, (Br., of Pictou,) Waters, Dry Harbor, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood and pimento to McCall & Frith. Left no Am. vessels. Jan. 1, off Tortugas, spoke brig Ellen Jane, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York; was in co. for 7 ds.

Brig Triade, (of Eastport,) Brown, Inagua Jan. 4, with salt to master. Left no Am. vessels. The bark Iris, for Philadelphia, sld. Jan. 3.

Brig Adelaide, (Fr.,) Labbe, St. Malo, France, 64 ds., in ballast to master. Experienced heavy westerly weather most of the passage.

Brig Mary Hatfield, (Br.,) Marsh, Havana Jan. 3, with sugar and tobacco to master. 10th inst., at 4 P. M., lat. 34 56, lon. 71 1, was boarded by the U. S. steamer Crusader; all well.

Brig A. Hopkins, (of Mystic,) Murray, Dunkirk 45 ds., in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Pray, Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Maderia, (Br., of Barbados,) Morton, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Britins, (Br., of Liverpool,) Williams, Bordeaux Nov. 18, in ballast to order. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Mary Helen, (Br., of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) McDonald, Bermuda 5 ds., with salt to Middletown & Co. The brig T. M. Mayhew, hence, arr. Dec. 10; she made Bermuda on the 27th, and was driven to the southward with the late gales. The Br. bark Record, Butcher, hence for Cork Dec. 19, put into St. George, Bermuda, Jan. 1, with bulwarks gone, stern frame started and leaky. The brig Magnet, Walsh, from P. E. Island for New-York, arr. 3d, 24 ds. out, leaking and cargo shifted. The schr. Castor, Hooper, hence for Sierra Leone, arr. 2d, wanting spars and sails. The Excelsior, Talbot hence, spoke on the 30th, in lat. 36 34, lon. 70 13; brig Kate, of St. John, N. B., from Cardiff for New-York, 60 ds. out, and in want of provisions; supplied her.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Doane, Cette Nov. 25, passed Gibraltar Dec. 10, with wine and salt to McCready, Mott & Co. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage. Jan. 10, lat. 33 20, lon. 64 20, spoke and boarded brig Wm. H. Parks, of Harpswell, Me., McAlerey, from Philadelphia for Portland; reports having been blown from Cape Cod to the south of the Gulf Stream; had lost all head sails, and was leaking; hove overboard part of deck-load; would go into Bermuda.

Schr. Eclipse, (Br.,) Connaught, Matanzas 30 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Georgiana, (Br.,) ——, Miragoane, with logwood, &c., to master.

Schr. Achiever, (Br.,) Banks, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to Thos. James.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Johnson, Horton, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Experienced heavy weather.

WIND—During the day from W. N. W. to W

Below.

Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool Dec. 18, to Williams & Guion.

Ship Vandalia, Patten, Holyhead Dec. 19.

Schr. Blanche, (of Annapolis, N. S.)

Miscellaneous.

Seville, Jan. 14.—The schr. Prowess, from New-York, with an assorted cargo, for Baltimore, is ashore on Townsend Bar, and is bilged. She has 8 feet of water in her hold.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.) The P. was built at Port Jefferson in 1855, 267 tons, rated A 2, and owned by G. Sparrow, of New-York.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 16.—The brig Gipsey, of Boston is at anchor in Narraganset, West Bay. Has masts and rudder sprung.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Jan. 2, arr. schr. Pilot's Bride, Coker from Philadelphia; R. G. Weldon, Neill, do. do.; 4th, schr. Galway, C. Morris, Artis, do.; 6th, brig Ocean Traveler, do. Sld. 5th, Norw. brig Four Sisters, for New-York. The hull of bark Virginia sold for £126; was bought by H. B. M. Government for a coal hulk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who is just disengaged and has driven in the City the last 15 years; has the very best City reference in every respect; can be seen for 3 days corner of 47th-st. and 6th-av., in Macey's grocery-store, No. 733.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 25, the exhibition of Gignoux's INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA, at Schaus' new Gallery, No. 749 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.